

Cornelius Rufus Adson
25 Bowrie Street
Flat Street

THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XX.—NEW SERIES, No. 778.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 26, 1860.

PRICE UNSTAMPED... 3d.
STAMPED..... 6d.

THOMAS COOPER'S ENGAGEMENTS for the LATTER QUARTER of 1860.

OCTOBER.	NOVEMBER.	DECEMBER.
M 1	Th 1	S 1
T 2	F 2	SUN 2
W 3	S 3	M 3
Th 4	SUN 4	W 4
F 5	M 5	Th 5
S 6	T 6	F 6
SUN 7	W 7	S 7
M 8	Th 8	SUN 8
T 9	F 9	M 9
W 10	S 10	W 10
Th 11	SUN 11	Th 11
F 12	M 12	F 12
S 13	T 13	S 13
SUN 14	W 14	SUN 14
M 15	Th 15	M 15
T 16	F 16	T 16
W 17	S 17	W 17
Th 18	SUN 18	Th 18
F 19	M 19	F 19
S 20	T 20	S 20
SUN 21	W 21	SUN 21
M 22	Th 22	M 22
T 23	F 23	T 23
W 24	S 24	W 24
Th 25	SUN 25	Th 25
F 26	M 26	F 26
S 27	T 27	S 27
SUN 28	W 28	SUN 28
M 29	Th 29	M 29
T 30	F 30	T 30
W 31		W 31

N.B.—Letters to be addressed "THOMAS COOPER, Lecturer on Christianity," at the town where I am appointed, for which see above.—T. C.

SYDENHAM CHAPEL, FOREST-HILL.

The following Services will be held in connexion with the THIRD ANNIVERSARY of the above Chapel:—On WEDNESDAY, October 3, 1860, TWO SERMONS will be preached, that in the Morning by the Hon. and Rev. B. W. NOEL, M.A.; that in the Evening by the Rev. JOHN STOUTON, Kensington. Times of Service, 11.30 a.m., and 6.30 p.m. A Cold Collation will be provided at 1.30.

On the following Sabbath, October 7th, TWO SERMONS will be preached, that in the Morning by the Rev. JAMES R. WILSON, Aberdeen; that in the Evening by the Rev. JAS. HILL, Clapham. Times of Service, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

* * * COLLECTIONS in aid of the Building Fund will be taken up at the close of each of the above Services.

THE Rev. THOMAS T. LYNCH will RECOMMENCE PREACHING on SUNDAY MORNING next, September 30th, at LAWSON'S ASSEMBLY-ROOM, 3, GOWER-STREET NORTH; and will continue to preach there on the following Sunday Mornings. Service at Eleven.

ORANGE-STREET CHAPEL, ST. MARTIN'S-STREET, LEICESTER-SQUARE.

The above Place of Worship having been thoroughly repaired, Painted, and Beautified, will be OPENED (D.V.) for PUBLIC WORSHIP on THURSDAY NEXT, Sept. 27, when TWO SERMONS will be preached:—that in the Morning, at Half-past Twelve, by the Rev. W. BROCK, of Bloomsbury Chapel; and that in the Evening by the Rev. RICHARD ROBERTS, of Great Queen-street.

Also, on SUNDAY, the 30th September, TWO SERMONS will be preached:—that in the Morning, at Eleven, by the Rev. ROBT. E. FORSAITH, Minister of the place; that in the Evening, at Half-past Six, by the Rev. EDWARD JUKES, of Hull.

COLLECTIONS will be made after each Service, to defray the expenses of repairs.

VERNON CHAPEL.

The Church and Congregation, with their Pastor, the Rev. S. Willa, D.D., lately deprived of the above Chapel, have secured ground for another Chapel, and opened a Subscription List for the immediate erection of a place of worship, with commodious school and lecture-room.

Christians sympathising with the Church and Congregation, and wishing to promote the interests of the cause by Donations and Subscriptions, are informed that

Mr. Turner, 46, Myddelton-street, E.C.;
Mr. Ridgway, 19, Penton-street, N.;
Mr. Rapkin, 36, Argyle-square, W.C.; and
Mr. Chinery, 4, Ampton-place, W.C.,

Are duly appointed to receive such Contributions; also, any of the members of the Chapel Building Committee,

J. L. GROVER,
Chairman of the Committee.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVER-STOCK-HILL.

Patron—Her Majesty the QUEEN.
For Children of both Sexes, and from every part of the Kingdom.

TWENTY-FIVE VACANCIES are declared for the next ELECTION, which will occur in NOVEMBER. Candidates must be between seven and eleven years of age, and in good health. Forms of application to be obtained at the Office, and must be returned to the Secretary before the 1st October. With ordinary effort, every case must succeed, as the votes polled at one election are carried to the credit of the child at the next.

Office—32, Ludgate-hill, London.
Contributions are much needed, and are earnestly solicited.

APPRENTICESHIP SOCIETY.

At the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of this Society, held at the CONGREGATIONAL LIBRARY, FINSBURY-CIRCUS, on TUESDAY, Sept. 25, 1860, the first TEN CANDIDATES from the subjoined List were ELECTED to the benefits of this Institution:—

CLOSE OF THE POLL.	
1382. Benson, Thos. Eustace	430. Abbott, Noel
1342. Brown, E. Philip	303. Evans, John
1205. Deavin, Walter Jones	303. Chamberlain, Thomas
995. White, Thomas, Wario	284. James, John Angell
987. Palmer, Caleb John	218. Griffiths, Mary
813. Williams, Elizabeth	195. Rees, John Evan
784. Jollyman, Henry	196. Bird, John William
6. Edwards, William	190. Hillyard, James
594. Hood, George	156. Powell, George Frederick
500. Jenkins, Ebenezer S.	129. King, William
503. Brockway, George Shaw	93. Davies, Frederic
426. Rolis, Albert William	93. Roberts, Catherine

JOHN LEECHMAN, D.D., Chairman.
I. VALE MUMMERY, } Hon. Secs.
W. WELLS KILPIN, }

PARALYSIS and EPILEPSY.—The Board of the NATIONAL HOSPITAL for the PARALYSED and EPILEPTIC, 24, QUEEN-SQUARE, BLOOMSBURY, earnestly appeals for AID to maintain ADDITIONAL BEDS and to meet the urgent applications for relief and cure from all parts of the kingdom. The cases already exceed 700 under treatment. Numerous helpless sufferers have been cured.

Donations thankfully received by the Secretary, at the Hospital, and every information given. Bankers:—Union Bank, City; Messrs. Coutts, Strand.

GEORGE REID, Secretary.

TO DIVINES (Single preferred).—WANTED, INSTRUCTION, RESIDENCE, LABOUR, PREPARATORY to the PASTORATE. Indispensable—no Children or Pupils. Anti-testotal. A Chapel would be taken. State terms, A. R., 4, Eastbourne-terrace, London, W.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, by a YOUNG LADY, a SITUATION in a private family, where the children are young. She is capable of imparting sound English, with Music, French, and Drawing. Address, C., Post-office, Guilford, Northampton.

WANTED, by a respectable middle-aged PERSON, many years a Member of a Christian Church, an ENGAGEMENT as HOUSEKEEPER or GOVERNESS in a family where accomplishments are not required. Unexceptionable references can be given. Address, A. M., care of Mr. J. B. Henry, Bookseller, Colchester, Essex.

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Apply, stating age, salary, and references, to Fred. Winter, Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire.

WANTED immediately, a YOUNG LADY as MILLINER and SALESWOMAN. Also, a respectable YOUTH as an APPRENTICE to the LINEN and WOOLLEN DRAPERY.

Apply to Hibberd and Son, Tisbury, Wilts.

A MARRIED MAN, aged Thirty-two, Member of a Christian Church, wishes to meet with an ENGAGEMENT as CLERK and ACCOUNTANT. Can have over ten years character from present employer, and other references of the highest character.

Address, A. B., care of Rev. W. Thom, Winchester.

TO DRAPERS.—WANTED, a YOUNG MAN of energy and some experience for a small respectable trade. A Member of a Christian Church preferred. Apply to John Watts, Draper, &c., 122, High-street, Woolwich.

WANTED, a JUNIOR ASSISTANT in the TEA and GROCERY BUSINESS. Apply, Mr. Baines, Leicester.

TO GROCERS and CHEESEMONGERS.—WANTED, a respectable YOUNG MAN, who has a good knowledge of the RETAIL PROVISION TRADE. Apply to Charles Fowler, High-street, Uxbridge, Middlesex.

TO BISCUIT BAKERS and CONFECTIONERS.—WANTED, a SITUATION by a SINGLE MAN of Christian principles. He is a good General Hand. Excellent references. Country not objected to. Address, E. B., Post-office, Hampton-court.

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A GENTLEMAN, residing near University College, RECEIVES YOUNG MEN into his Family who are requiring a HOME during their stay in London, for the completion of their education, or for purposes of business, and who will not object to the habits of a religious household. References kindly permitted to Sir S. Morton Peto, Bart., M.P., Westminster; Rev. Dr. Hamilton, Euston-square; and Rev. W. Brock, 12, Gower-street. Address, A. B., 60, Old Broad-street, E.C.

NEW COLLEGE, LONDON.

The SESSION of 1860-61 will commence on FRIDAY, September 28, when an INTRODUCTORY LECTURE will be delivered by Professor W. SMITH, LL.D., at Seven o'clock p.m.

The Seasonal Prospectus, together with all necessary information concerning the THEOLOGICAL and the LAY STUDENT Departments of the Institution, may be obtained on application to the Secretary, at the College, Upper Finchley-road, N.W. September 25, 1860.

HOMERTON COLLEGE.

The NEXT SESSION commences January 2, 1861, when there will be VACANCIES for MALE and FEMALE STUDENTS.

Applications for Teachers of Juvenile or Infant Schools, or for admission into the College, to be addressed to the Principal, the College, Homerton, London, N.E.

The newest and most approved works on Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Reading, &c., together with Maps, Atlases, Encyclopaedias, and other Apparatus, may be had in great variety at the Depository, at reduced prices. Catalogues forwarded post free on application.

BROADWAY, UPPER PLAISTOW, near LONDON.

The Misses SMITH inform their Friends that their Autumnal Session will commence OCTOBER 4, and as there are now a FEW VACANCIES in the School, they invite applications for terms and references as soon as possible.

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Conducted by Mr. VANWYK.
Sound Education on moderate terms, in a healthy locality, eighteen miles from town. Full Particulars promptly supplied.

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Terms may be had on application.

References:—Rev. James Sherman, Blackheath; Rev. J. S. Russell, M.A., Edmonton; Rev. J. B. Paton, M.A., Sheffield; Rev. H. P. Cookesley, M.A., Wimborne; Rev. T. Ross, Mill Hill; Rev. S. Eldridge, Brixton; J. Watts, Esq., Cambridge; H. Fellows, Esq., Great Yarmouth; and the Parents of the Pupils.

TISBURY ACADEMY, near SALISBURY.

The Public are respectfully informed that Mr. JAMES BRISTOW intends to OPEN, immediately after the ensuing Christmas vacation, a BOARDING SCHOOL for YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

It will be the object of the Principal to give a careful intellectual moral training, with the comforts of home.

Terms—Eighteen guineas per annum, under ten years of age; above ten years, twenty guineas.

References, if required.

The pleasant and healthful village of Tisbury is conveniently situated, on the London and South-Western Railway.

ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES, Ash Grove, Pontypool.

Mrs. E. H. DAVIES begs to announce her intention of RECEIVING a few YOUNG LADIES as BOARDERS, at the commencement of the ensuing quarter.

The house, which is surrounded by a good garden, is in a healthy and pleasant situation. The number being limited, the pupils will receive the constant care and attention of the Principal.

Terms—Board and English education, twenty-five guineas per annum.

The quarter will commence on Monday, October 8.

References:—Henry Vincent, Esq., 9, Mornington-crescent, Regent's-park, London, E.C.; the Rev. T. Thomas, D.D., President of Pontypool College; the Rev. F. Leonard, LL.B., Baptist Minister, Hereford.

HOWARD HOUSE ACADEMY, THAME, OXON.

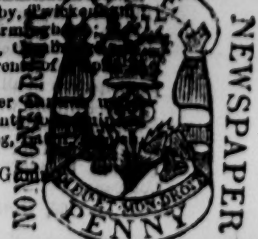
Conducted by Mr. J. MARSH, assisted by English and French Resident Masters.

The course of instruction pursued in the above Establishment has been eminently successful under the present Principal for Twenty Years.

The training is especially adapted to prepare Pupils for Mercantile pursuits, including Latin, French, Drawing, Music, and Superior Penmanship. Mr. Marsh's pupils prepared the Finest Specimens of Penmanship and Drawing in the World's Exhibition of 1851. See report of "London Illustrated News" of 1851. References may be made to the Rev. Dr. Hoby, Bishop of Exeter; Rev. —Doxsey, Edmonton; Rev. C. Vince, Birmingham; P. Cornford, Luton; Rev. W. Monk, M.A., Cambridge; Johnson, Esq., F.R.A.S., Bicester; and Parents of all the Midland Counties.

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With power to Consolidate into Paid-up Shares.
(Each Share to carry with it a Freehold Land Warrant for a Family Plot, Seven feet Square, sufficient for Two Graves, side by side, and affording space for Eight Interments.)
The value of these Family Plots being Two Guineas each, to the general public, it reduces the amount actually paid for the Share to £2. 18s. See Paragraph under the head "Shares."

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THE LAND.—The Company has secured a Freehold Estate, ten miles from London, on the Tilbury line of Railway. This Estate comprises 150 acres, situate in that picturesque and retired locality; it is easily accessible by direct roads from the Metropolis, and the surrounding thickly populated districts.

CHARGES.—The present Charges for Ground in this Cemetery have been fixed, so as to meet the means of all; and the mode of disposing of the ground introduces a principle peculiarly suitable for the investments of persons of limited means. The Land will be divided into Plots sufficient for Two SUPERFICIAL GRAVES. The FEE IN PERPETUITY for each Family Plot is now Two Guineas; space for a Private Grave in perpetuity, One Guinea. Other Ground will be sold upon a similarly reduced scale. CATACOMBS, VAULTS, and BRICK GRAVES will also be provided at a greatly reduced cost, upon the present minimum charges of other Cemeteries.

FORM OF PAYMENT.—A deposit of 2s. 6d. only will be required on subscribing. The residue of the payment is to be made in monthly instalments of 2s. 6d. When the sum (Two Guineas) has been fully paid, the Subscriber will receive a deed, securing to himself a FREEHOLD IN PERPETUITY.

CONVEYANCE.—The Company will provide a Station in London for the reception of Funerals; they will also erect a Terminus on the Cemetery itself, and provide appropriate accommodation for the distinct use of mourners. The distance from London is so short, that the time by Railway transit will merely occupy a few minutes.

FUNERALS.—This Company will in no case act as Undertakers, but will confine their operations to providing Cemetery accommodation; they, however, solicit the co-operation of Undertakers, Funeral Societies, and Companies.

BURIAL PLOTS.—The FAMILY PLOT signifies a piece of "Freehold" Land, capable of affording space for Two Interments, side by side, with a depth sufficient to inter Four Coffins in each space. Such a Plot thus affords, if necessary, accommodation for Eight Interments.

SHARES.—The public are invited to subscribe for Shares upon the following terms:—A deposit of 10s. will be required on application, and 10s. on allotment; the balance in monthly payments of 10s. Shareholders who may wish to discontinue the payment of future Calls, may, by giving fifteen days' notice prior to an instalment becoming due, consolidate two or more Shares, upon each of which 50s. has been previously paid, into 5s. Shares fully paid; such privilege to terminate at the end of six months from the date of subscription. The first 10,000 Shares will each be entitled to a Freehold Land Warrant for a Family Burial Plot, the holders of which may, at their option, at any time, have the privilege of exchanging a 5s. paid Share for three Family Plots. The Shares will be denominated Class A and B. A privilege will also be extended to Shareholders to convert fully-paid Shares into payments for Vault, Catacombs, Brick Graves, Family and Private Plots. Shares will likewise be received in payment for interments. These Shares will be denominated Class C.

The value of a Family Plot, on unreserved ground, is Two Guineas; this may be sold and transferred by the Shareholder, thereby reducing, by 40 per cent., the actual cost of the Share; an interest upon which may be anticipated at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, while the Share will retain its participation in all other divisions of profits.

Subscriptions will be returned, less a small deduction for preliminary expenses, should the Company not go on.

Application for Prospectuses in detail, Forms, Shares, and Plots, to be addressed to the Manager, at the Offices of the Company,
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W. J. VIAN, Secretary.
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Agents wanted in every town in the kingdom.

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The LADIES are respectfully informed that this STARCH is EXCLUSIVELY USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY and her Majesty's Laundress says, that although she has tried Wheat, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is

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Finest Ivory Handles, 33s.	23s.	11s.
Medium " 23s.	18s.	7s. 6d.
Good " 16s.	12s.	5s. 6d.

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Table	Dessert	Ten.
Spoons—best plating 40s.	30s.	18s.
Forks " 38s.	28s.	—
Spoons—2nd quality 33s.	24s.	14s. 6d.
Forks " 31s.	23s.	—

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Prices of Tin Dish Covers in sets of six and seven, 18s., 30s., 40s., 63s., 78s.

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New and elegant patterns constantly introduced.

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LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 26, 1860.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 6d.
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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

OLIPHANT OUTSIDER'S LETTERS TO CHURCHMEN.

IV.

THE SUPERNAL.

FELLOW-CHRISTIANS,—“ Verily, verily, I say unto you, Except a man be born from above, he cannot enter the kingdom of heaven.” I quote these words of our Divine Master, and I give this literal translation of them, not with any view to theological discussion, nor for the purpose of expounding any particular theory of regeneration, but simply to found thereupon an observation in which I have no doubt you will concur, and which I intend to use in illustration of the position laid down in my last letter—namely, that there are certain elements of spiritual force of which the Christian Church is bound to avail herself to the utmost, but which the Church of England, in consequence of her relation to the State, very materially neutralises, and, in some respects, almost wholly destroys.

The first element thus mismanaged, checked, and paralysed, to which I shall call your attention is, in one word, the *supernal*. The Church, whatever else she may do, or leave undone, is the constituted instrument of God to kindle in men the new life from above. It is the *divine* in Christianity which, before and beyond all else, her mission bids her to put in contact with human hearts. This is the seed which it is her's to drop into the soul, and which, when quickened by the Holy Spirit, develops into the life that never dies. The radicle, if I may so call it, the germinant essence, of the truth revealed to us in Christ, is its supernal nature and character. If it were not from above, it would be wholly devoid of that secret energy which expands into spiritual results. It is only the divine in the word that can produce the divine in the life. God's authority, God's compassion, the unveiling of God's beauty, the irresistible gentleness of God's power, the purity, the glow, the depth of God's love, in the Gospel of his Son, when practically recognised by man's spirit, produce therein the obedience, the trust, the self-offering, the holy and grateful love, which are the characteristics of the spiritual life. The Church's special duty is to bring together the divine and the human—to make the latter cognisant of the former—by teaching, by exhortation, by example, by discipline, by all the various methods which her Lord has showed her, to lead men into those mental positions from which their hearts may best discern, and most fully appreciate, God, God specially, God only, God in his most awful and winning aspects, in Christ Jesus his Son. The power of Christianity is that in it which is from above—the life that we draw from it is this supernal, this divine element, which dwells in it. The Bible is nothing, religion is nothing, the Church is nothing, apart from this. Without this breath of the higher life, all ritualism, all doctrine, all instruction, all worship, all effort, make up together but a handsome corpse—a material and external, instead of a living and spiritual, image of the Supreme.

It must be confessed (and I am sure I am as ready to make the confession as I am to expect

it from you) that, whether as individuals or churches, we all do much, even when we intend it least, to hide the divine in the Gospel behind the human—to throw over its special glory, its illuminating and energising power, the thick veil of our imperfections—to wrap its highest peaks in mists and clouds generated by our own infirmities. At our best, we are but semi-opaque *media* for the transmission to our fellow-men of this light from heaven. More or less, we all of us distort, by our modes of displaying them, the loveliest features of God in the Gospel. Our articles and confessions, or, if we have none, our tacitly recognised systems, of faith—our codes and habits of discipline—our forms of service and instruction—our rules and practices of intercommunion—our plans of putting and keeping together such machinery of Church action as we feel ourselves to need—in a word, our denominational peculiarities, restrictions, liberties, usages, and ways of working, must be admitted by all of us to be lamentably apt to bedim what they are meant to reveal, and to surround the life-giving principles of Christianity with the enervating and paralysing *entourage* of our follies and corruptions. The wonder is, when we reflect on it, that anything divine should shine through such a mass of darkening counsel as our purest Churches necessarily present. Still, there is a difference, as between individual and individual, so between Church and Church, in their degrees of translucency—between defects inherent in our nature, and defects superadded by our Church systems. We cannot but obscure the divine to some extent, anxious as we may be to exhibit it clearly—but we may also obscure it by the very construction of our machinery, or, to speak more precisely, by the position in which we locate those whom we wish to behold and recognise it. We may lead souls to the highest mountain top within reach in order to show them the glory of the invisible world—or we may conduct them to some lower altitude, the view from which is interrupted and confused by some neighbouring obstacle to vision—the house, for instance, that we have built there, for our own purposes.

Well now, I beg to submit to your candour—may I not say, to your conscience?—whether the Church of England, regarded as a State Church, does not, as a necessary consequence of her position, dilute, dissipate, and waste the distinctively divine force of Christianity, by mingling it with another force which is specially, and rather obtrusively, of this world. Can a Church whose temporal head is the sovereign of the country, quite irrespectively of his or her personal character—whose ruling ecclesiastical authorities are selected and appointed by the presiding Minister of the Royal Cabinet—whose powers, privileges, duties and functions are regulated by Parliamentary enactments—whose pecuniary support has been assigned, and is enforced, by law—whose “mild supremacy” is purely political, both in its origin and in its nature—who has no independent jurisdiction, no discipline but that which is legal, no liberty of action, reform, or change, but that which is allowed her by the Civil power—can a Church, I ask, thus dependent upon, and subordinated to, an earthly authority, wield the divine authority of Christianity with the same spiritual effect as if she were free? Must you not admit that the political element of the Church of England hinders the full development of the spiritual and the divine—lowers the tone of her authority—corrupts the purity of her motives—conceals in part, and in part debases, the high nature of her claims—taints her influence by mixing up with it all sorts of worldly considerations—exposes her true purpose to misapprehension—and brings in contact with the minds of those whom she addresses so much of what is strictly human as to put out of sight much that is divine? The things that she speaks about, the lamentations to which she gives most frequent utterance, the expedients to which she resorts, the agencies which she essays to employ, her tone, her temper, her external attire, her main trusts, her most

courted friends, her *esprit de corps*, are they not all sadly, and I think I may add, predominantly, political? If she were her own mistress to-morrow—if she relied exclusively on her own resources—if she were emancipated from all Parliamentary shackles—if she were compelled to go forth to her proper work in the sole name of, and in sole reliance upon, Him whom she is commissioned to make manifest—would not the supernal in Christianity penetrate through her, and discover itself to the world much more conspicuously and impressively than it can do at present? Why, it would irradiate her countenance—it would be as a sacred *nimbus* about her head. Everything about her—her expression, her tone, her speech, her gait, her very dress, would harmonise more thoroughly with her divine mission. God would speak by her more directly, distinctly, and potentially than is now possible—and she would both be and appear more in unison with the spirit of her Lord.

Remember I am not speaking now of the deteriorating effect of the Church of England's political relationships upon the character of individual members, whether clerical or lay. I place the main stress of my argument on the influence those relationships exert upon her as a Church. But even individuals suffer under a partial eclipse of the divine, owing to the false position of the Church to which they belong. I have often observed it with deep but unavailing regret. There are regions of inquiry which Churchmen, whose piety one cannot but admiringly and gratefully recognise, shun with a sort of instinctive dread, lest serious investigation should open up old wounds in their conscience which time and usage have served to skin over. There are restraints put upon spiritual sympathies and affections which nothing but the political position of the Church can adequately account for, and which, if that were altered, would be instantly thrown off. There are practices which demand from them very ingenious casuistry to reconcile with the simple and explicit testimony of their divine consciousness. There are companionships, and fellowships into which nothing in the Gospel would force them, but from which the felt spirit of the Gospel does not avail to dissociate them. There is many a clergyman who would rejoice to do otherwise than he does, if he listened for authoritative mandates to the voice of his divine Master exclusively, but who, listening also to what Parliamentary law prescribes, is driven to an inglorious and emasculating compromise with his conscience. Many a man has been forced to wrestle hard with his misgivings, and to obtain a factitious and delusive relief by trampling them under foot. Is it not so? Am I setting forth an imaginary case? Can it be described as an infrequent one even? But, ought it to be so? Must there not be something seriously wrong where it is so? And can that Church whose position places so many of her members, and those the best ones, at such a disadvantage, be occupying the place which her Lord would have her? Depend upon it, no Church can suppress the divine for the sake of the human without inflicting immense wrong on her own children, and greatly benumbing her own spiritual influence as it regards the world at large. She throws away thereby one of the chief elements of her power. She may gain in worldly dignity, in wealth, in political status, in exclusive privilege, in all that contributes to temporal ease, enjoyment, and reputation—but, just in the same proportion, she will lose in godly authority, in freedom of action, in purity of motive, and in the desire and the power to win souls for Christ. In the supernal lies her strength—in all that tends to obscure that, her weakness. David rejected Saul's armour and conquered—O that the Church might put aside her political alliances, and trust only to the spirit that is born from above!

I am, Fellow-Christians,
Yours faithfully,
OLIPHANT OUTSIDER.

THE VANCOUVER'S ISLAND NEGRO-PEW DIFFICULTY.

In a recent number we inserted, at the request of a correspondent, an extract from a letter written by the Rev. Mr. Macfie in vindication of his conduct in reference to the proposed negro-pew. The Rev. W. F. Clarke, it may be remembered, strenuously opposed the introduction of this pernicious American custom, and was obliged, in consequence, eventually to leave for Canada. In the spirit of fair play, and being unable to see that this missionary acted otherwise than was consistent with his anti-slavery principles, we cannot refuse the insertion of the following letter, which has been sent to, and which appeared in, a Canadian journal:—

To the Editor of the Canadian Independent

Dear Brother,—It has been suggested to me, and I myself feel, that a number of points brought out in the progress of the discussions which have been had about the Vancouver Island Negro-pew difficulty, deserve and demand notice at my hands. There are misunderstandings to be cleared up, erroneous statements to be corrected, and important items of information to be supplied. It will be best perhaps to arrange the matters claiming attention under several distinct headings. First in order of time is,

THE LETTER OF THE TREASURER AND SECRETARY OF THE COLONIAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY, TO REV. DR. WILKES, IN JUNE NUMBER OF "CANADIAN INDEPENDENT."

This official document would imply, either that I had claimed for myself, or that Dr. Wilkes had claimed for me, some superiority over my colleague in the British Columbian Mission. Nothing could be farther from the fact. Neither in word nor act, was any claim of precedence set up by me. My Canadian brethren well know the views I have long conscientiously held as to the agency system of managing Congregational missions. I embarked in the British Columbian Mission with the fixed determination neither to exercise nor submit to "superiority of one over the other." Nor can either Mr. Macfie or the committee, produce evidence of the slightest departure from this resolve.

The secretary, with a lack of precision truly marvellous considering that he had the dates, says, "I happened to be in the colony a fortnight earlier than Mr. Macfie." He adds, "the committee distinctly disclaim all sympathy with the idea of priority of occupancy." It is not strange that I should have "happened" to get to Vancouver first, starting as I did before my colleague was even appointed. It may be very agreeable to the wish of the committee to "disclaim all sympathy with priority of occupancy," but facts and dates must not be ignored. I was in the colony seven weeks and one day earlier than my colleague, as Mr. James might have known, by referring to letters in which I notified him of my own arrival, and subsequently of that of Mr. Macfie. The fact that I had been actually at work seven weeks, for I did not lose a single Sabbath after my arrival,—the fact, moreover, that he found a congregation gathered, a Sabbath-school organised, and a preaching hall leased for six months, rendered Mr. Macfie's separation discomfiting, dishonourable, inexcusable.

But, says the official letter, "they" (i.e. the committee) "consider that no plans should have been formed until both were on the ground to consult together." So, for seven long weeks, I ought to have been idle, for no wise man will work without a plan. It would have been a confession of miserable incompetency on my part, had I done nothing until my coadjutor arrived. And I should have waited in blissful uncertainty, for in the secretary's last letter prior to my sailing, he intimated doubt as to my speedily having a colleague. He was trying to find one, but had not succeeded, at the date of June 10, 1859. Moreover, in the instructions of the committee dispatched at the date just named, they say to me singly and alone: "we must leave it in your hands to adopt such measures as your discretion may suggest." Yet in the letter to Dr. Wilkes, I am censured for doing precisely as I was bidden.

Again, do the committee imagine that had Mr. Macfie "happened" to come by balloon, cannon-shot, or telegraph, in time to consult with me, before I commenced operations, he would have prevailed on me to form any other plan about the negro-pew? Had the committee themselves been there, I should have felt it my duty to withstand them all, had they truckled to the colour prejudice as Mr. Macfie did. Were my plans unwise and wrong? If not, why find fault with me for forming them?

I have been abundantly censured by the committee, that no "compromise" was effected with Mr. Macfie. How was this possible when he was in such haste to gratify the "preference to be unmixed, during religious service, with the African element," (I quote his own words) that he would not wait to refer the matter to the committee? So anxious was I to avoid a rupture, that I would gladly have accepted any plan of harmonious co-operation, that did not involve violation of principle. The only thing Mr. Macfie would hear of, however, was that I should be a mute and consenting party to his commencing a negro-pew interest. This, with my convictions as to the inconsistency and wickedness of putting the coloured people under indignities, I could not do. Would such a "compromise" as this have been approved by the committee? It seems probable that it would, since they declare, that each ought to have been allowed to pursue his own course "without blame or opposition from the other." A most impartial decision, considering that the very act of setting up a second Congregational interest in Victoria, necessarily implied and involved, "blame and opposition" to me.

The committee assert their "firm conviction that Mr. Macfie is as thoroughly anti-slavery in all his sentiments and actions as Mr. Clarke." Prior to Mr. Macfie's "actions," I had a declaration of his "sentiments" on the general subject of slavery. This before he had begun to entertain the idea of setting up a second interest. As one who claims to know something of the various grades of sentiment on this question, I boldly affirm that Mr. Macfie is not a "thoroughly anti-slavery" man. He belongs in opinion to the "South-side Adams" school. But for drawing too largely on your space, I could give almost word for word, views

expressed by him, but I content myself with disavowing his "sentiments," as I have his "actions." No "thoroughly anti-slavery" man could do as he has done. And what are we to think of the "sentiment" of the committee when they declare Mr. M. to be as "thoroughly anti-slavery in all his actions" as myself, though his own correspondence betrays most indubitably, a design to set up a negro-pew, and his establishment of a rival case, was undertaken on this sole ground? Were my refusing and Mr. Macfie's consenting to set up a negro-pew, equally and alike, "anti-slavery actions?"

REPORT OF COLONIAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

A brief extract from this document, was given in the July number of the Canadian Independent. In it the Vancouver difficulty is stated to have been "a difference of opinion on the arrangements necessary for public worship." In a subsequent statement to the British public, the secretary describes the difficulty as "a serious misunderstanding, as to the arrangements necessary to be observed for conducting public worship." Is this honest and truthful? Is this faithful reporting? How many of the subscribers to the society not otherwise enlightened, would at all suspect the real nature of the case from these artfully worded and misleading sentences? Would they not conclude it was some trifling dispute about the order of religious services, the hymnology, or the music, rather than a grave issue on a question of human rights and privileges in the sanctuary?

This "difference of opinion" having sprung up, the report goes on to say, "they opened separate places in Victoria, and commenced preaching to the friends, who respectively gathered around them." Now it is not true that "they" opened separate places of worship in Victoria, &c. Nor did "they" commence preaching to the friends who respectively gathered around them." Mr. Macfie alone opened a separate place, &c. When I opened my place of worship, "respectively" had no existence. This intruder came into being nine weeks after I "commenced preaching," &c. Moreover, Mr. Macfie drew away not a few who had "gathered around" me, and would have continued to do so, but for his mischievous influence. Yet in this report, I am unjustly made to bear an equal share of the guilt of a schism, for which I was in no way responsible, and which I did all in my power to avert.

Further on in this report, the hope is expressed, "that good will ultimately be the result" of our jointly-manufactured schism, and in view of a reckless statement credited to Bishop Hills, the authorship of which I venture on his behalf to deny, for he is too prudent a man to write so unguardedly,—that "there are some thousands of people putting up houses every day in Victoria," the committee add, "it may reasonably be anticipated that both congregations will prosper." How are these statements to be reconciled with the following facts? 1. The committee had been distinctly informed that the most mischievous results were flowing from the existence of two congregations, and that it was impossible for both to live and thrive. 2. Some "thousands of people every day," would be at least two thousand daily. Two thousand per day would be twelve thousand per week, not including Sunday. Yet the secretary had in his possession the printed census, sent him by me, in which the entire population early this year was shown to be less than two thousand two hundred! 3. Before the secretary penned the above report, he had written me doubting "whether two congregational interests should be attempted in so small a population," and distinctly stating that the society could not "meet the serious cost" of the double outlay!

CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF CANADA.

The protracted discussion of this matter by the Union in Montreal brought out some things which demand notice by me.

1. An idea started by the Secretary of the Colonial Missionary Society in a letter to Dr. Wilkes, to the effect that some personal difference must have sprung up between myself and Mr. Macfie. This I deny. Nothing of the kind ever occurred. Our intercourse was most harmonious and pleasant, until the "negro-pew" rupture. No quarrel of any kind ever sprung up between us save that which is before the public. I have not now, nor have I ever had, any unkind or unbrotherly feelings towards Mr. Macfie, though he has been the means of deeply injuring me and my family. Our issue was solely, from the first, on the question of equal rights for the coloured people. I gave them, and he withheld them.

2. My "circular" was evidently regarded by some as an *ex-parte* document. This idea was derived from the resolutions of the Colonial Missionary Committee. Now, I beg to say that I have given to the public all that Mr. Macfie ever said in self-defence. He never replied to my letter of October 10, 1859, though several days after he received it he apologised to me for not having done so, and promised an answer "shortly." The period indicated by "shortly" has not yet arrived. Should it ever come, I promise the public the tardy reply, "*verbatim et literatim*."

3. I have been much accused of severity in my letter of resignation to the committee. The official letters of the secretary and treasurer complain greatly of my "spirit." I should not think of claiming perfect faultlessness in these respects. At the same time, the Committee of the Colonial Missionary Society are the last persons who should read me a homily about meekness. "Why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye, but considerest not the beam that is in thine own eye?" They connive at, nay sanction, the Macfie movement, but pounce mercilessly down on my "circular." They blink the great moral question at issue, and fall vigorously to criticising my "spirit!"

Granted that I was severe, was I unjustly and undeservedly severe? The case was one of enormous wrong, to myself, my family, the little flock I had gathered,—the whole coloured race,—the entire cause of anti-slavery,—the missionary enterprise, Congregationalism,—and the religious interests of our new colonies in the far north-west; and I should have shown myself destitute of heart and soul, had I been capable of writing otherwise than strongly.

Some of my good friends in Canada who have known me from boyhood connect with this alleged severity "the atrocious crime of being a young man." But of this crime, unhappily, I am no longer guilty. I am more than half "three score and ten,"—alas! that so much of life has passed to so little purpose! With a family of six children, the eldest at the stature, if not

the age, of womanhood, I may be excused for feeling manly, if not patriarchal.

I have no bitter, unchristian feeling toward the secretary, treasurer, or any other member of the committee. I regard their errors, grave though they have been, as the errors of good men and Christian brethren. I am at issue with them on a principle, and in their collective capacity and official action. Mere personal feeling would be out of place, and I wholly disclaim it! It has given me excessive pain to be obliged to come into collision with them, and when war shall cease through the triumph of the right no one will more heartily rejoice than I.

4. Hesitation was shown by some in dealing with this case, because of the intimate relation between the Congregational churches of Canada and the Colonial Missionary Society. But that relation only makes it the more important that we should speak out. Not only have the committee compromised themselves by their ill-advised action, but from our connexion with them they have linked us with pro-slaveryism on the Pacific coast. Our poverty is no temptation to take Government money, and to be silent about the evils of Church and State; is it, then, to make us timid when questions of far higher moment are at stake? Were the committee capable of withdrawing the grant from our Missionary Society for espousing the cause of the oppressed in Vancouver Island—which I do not believe—it would only give opportunity for an independent appeal to the churches of Great Britain, which would fill our depleted treasury to overflowing. But for this groundless hesitancy on the part of some a much stronger resolution might have been passed. Surely no one need have faltered, when Dr. Wilkes, the man of all others in a position of delicacy and difficulty from his intimate relations to the society, openly declared that "the most charitable thing which could be said was, that the committee had made an egregious blunder." That "blunder" was nothing less than the refusal to assert a professed principle in its bearing on a plain case appealed to its decision, and the extension of approving recognition and deliberate sanction to a religious interest, whose openly-avowed and only distinctive feature was, and is, the setting apart of a negro-pew in its place of worship.

OFFICIAL EXPLANATIONS TO THE BRITISH PUBLIC.

Called out by the accusing voice of the British press, and especially by the complaint of the Patriot that "the silence of the Committee was most inscrutable," the Secretary and Treasurer have explained and defended the action of the committee, in a letter which appeared in the Patriot of July 26th, 1860. Subsequently, at the Emancipation Anniversary, August 1, the Rev. Thomas James made a speech in defence of himself and the committee. In both these official utterances, the justification of the committee is attempted to be made out by two equally extraordinary, and equally unfounded allegations. First: that Mr. Clark had himself violated the principle of equality for which he had contended, by providing a pew for white people if they did not choose to sit with the blacks. Secondly: that Mr. Macfie made no provision at all, but allowed all, on entering his place of worship, to take such seats as they felt disposed. The "white pew" allegation is a very lame invention,—a very transparent fiction,—and may safely be left to stand or fall on its own intrinsic merit,—on its own internal evidence of probability. It will only create a smile at the innocent gullibility of some good people. But the second allegation is more serious. Indeed, it is the most daring statement that has been put forth during this whole controversy. "Mr. Macfie made no provision at all," &c. This was exactly what I did. And if we both did the same thing, whence the schism? This point is well put by the Patriot. Now, unless Mr. James is prepared to affirm and prove that the letter of Mr. Macfie to me, written October 9th, 1859, is a forgery, this statement of his is flatly contradicted. Mr. Macfie being witness. In that letter, Mr. Macfie proposes to meet the views of those "colonists," who "indulge the preference to be unmixed, during religious service, with the African element." I had foolishly set myself against a "prejudice deeply rooted for ages." There are those who are "not satisfied with" my "arrangement." They want "pew arrangements after another fashion." They "invite your colleague to rally them." Deserting "the black man's church," and "the black man's preacher," as he styles them, Mr. Macfie sets himself to gratify this "preference,"—to fall in with this "prejudice," and to institute "pew arrangements after another fashion." Nine months afterwards, the British public are deliberately and officially told, that "MR. MACFIE MADE NO PROVISION AT ALL!" And it is added "this was the substance of the information received. Upon this, the resolutions of the committee were based!" Truly the supply of "information" furnished the committee was singularly meagre! Who gave them this slender stock of information? And on what principle of justice did they reject all my letters, published and unpublished? How comes it that they ignore the statements of the Vancouver press on the subject, and the comments of disinterested correspondents? What would be thought of a Judge and jury who should refuse to hearken to all evidence, except that given on one side? Unless the committee are prepared to pronounce Mr. Macfie's letter published in the Circular a fabrication, and to brand me as untruthful, they must acknowledge possession of ample evidence going to prove that the second cause in Victoria was the offspring of pro-slavery prejudice, and that its founder did contemplate the setting up of a negro-pew. Mr. Macfie, can it be true, challenge proof as to such a pew being actually set up. It is not usual in places of worship where this "peculiar institution" prevails, to label any pew, "The negro-pew,"—so that unless negroes attend, ocular proof may be wanting. The coloured people of Victoria wholly abstained from attendance at Mr. Macfie's place, but if no proscription was intended, whence this unanimous avoidance of the second cause? What provoked the controversy and what was it all about,—what means the correspondence, especially the letter of October 9th,—and why did the coloured people shun Mr. Macfie, if he allowed ALL, on entering his place of worship, to take such seats as they felt disposed? This audacious statement, forcibly reminds one of "Historic doubts relative to Napoleon Buonaparte!"

My resignation and departure from Vancouver to Canada are complained of by the committee. They charge me with putting "forced constructions" on the "documents" sent me, and say, I ought to have sought "explanation" of their action, before I relinquished my post. Whether I put the natural construction on the

resolutions of the committee, or a forced one, I leave an impartial public to judge. As to "explanation," I felt the need of none. There was no ambiguity or obscurity about the "documents." The *Patriot*, which no one will suspect of undue severity, says, the committee "gave a dimly uncertain sound, on a subject on which the voice of the British churches should ring like a clarion throughout the world." How "dismal" that sound was, as it echoed among the hills and valleys of Vancouver, only I and my "few people," as Mr. James contemptuously styles them, know. It was the death-knell of our cause. Had the "clarion voice" greeted our ears, hope, confidence, energy, and success, would have been imparted, but "dismal" indeed was the effect of the "uncertain sound" given by the committee.

Everything connected with the cause I had begun, was staked on the appeal I had made to the committee. Mr. Macfie had "joined issue" with me, (I use his own words) on the negro-pew question. He asserted that I had made a great practical mistake in opposing "a prejudice deeply rooted for ages." On this sole "issue"—this single pretext—he started a rival cause. Both could not live. The one society could not foster two interests so diametrically opposed to one another. To sanction the rival cause was to strike a death-blow at mine. Such was the practical result.

Moreover, I could not honourably continue in the service of the committee after their action,—my "few people" felt cut off from the society's sympathies,—and I had no reason to believe that remonstrance would be of any avail. The committee had utterly disregarded and ignored all my statements and appeals, and allowed my rival, as they do still, to be sole witness in his own cause. They condemned the "Circular," and treated it as apocryphal and untrustworthy. How then could I hope that expostulation would avail anything?

And yet further, I had asserted a great principle, and it was important for it to be established once and for ever, in British Columbia. Had I not resigned, my testimony would have been weakened, and the force of my appeal lost. The course I took was the most emphatic protest I could make under the circumstances. I believed it would secure the end for which I had battled and suffered, more effectually than anything else I could do. Subsequent events have confirmed the view I took. Whatever is thought of me personally, or of my course in resigning, the negro-pew is a doomed institution for all coming time in British Columbia. All trace of it will be thoroughly wiped out, and "the equal rights of redeemed humanity" established on a basis never to be disturbed again. If this result be achieved, as I am sure it will, I shall feel that the anxieties, disappointments, and strifes through which I have passed, have not been in vain.

The committee refuse to meet my return expenses, and reflect upon me for drawing 100*l.* at my departure from Victoria. On these points I will simply say that I felt, and still feel, that under the circumstances, it was only just the committee should put me where they found me, when they requested me to go to British Columbia. The appointment was not of my seeking. Regarding their application to me, as the call of Providence, I consented to go. Much pecuniary sacrifice was involved in that consent. Heavy, and in many respects, irreparable loss befell me in the wreck of my goods, clothing and library on the way out to the mission field. That loss is thus far total, for even the small insurance is unpaid. Disappointment and sacrifice were connected with my resignation and departure. These the committee necessitated. The 100*l.* did not half meet the cost of return. Yet the committee evidently grudge it, though they have done what they could not help, voted to pay it. But I am so unwilling to receive reluctant money, that I have pledged myself, should the constituency of the society share the views and feelings of the committee, that I will find a way to refund the 100*l.* I have no doubt, however, that when things come to be righted, the society will not only sanction the 100*l.*, but see to it that I am no loser by standing for principle.

The committee blame me for selling the place of worship "erected by the voluntary contributions of friends." But since that sale was not my act, but the act of the contributing "friends,"—since, moreover, I was personally and alone responsible for a debt of nearly 800*l.*, which could only be paid by a sale,—there is surely no cause for excuse. The ground given by the Hudson Bay Company was not sold, it being transferred with the concurrence of the Chief Factor to Bishop Hills, the purchaser of the building, for the purpose of a Collegiate School. The Chief Factor was indignant at the idea of the ground going into the hands of Mr. Macfie or the society after the course they had taken on the colour question, and said that in case it was so perverted from its intended use, he should claim the land again. Having thus noticed the chief points that occur to me, I will only add a word or two in conclusion. This whole matter is naturally exciting a good deal of attention at home, and, according to present appearances, "the end is not yet." The committee, betrayed by a policy of expediency into a wrong position, seem to be imitating the tactics of the American Tract Society. Mr. Macfie has been written to, that he may put the best possible face on affairs. The "white pew" fiction, and the assertion that "Mr. Macfie made no provision at all" are probably but the forerunners of other disingenuous apologies. It will take time and patience, doubtless, to bring forth "righteousness as the light, and judgment as the noon-day." But an all-wise God will assuredly do it in his own time and way.

W. F. CLARKE.

Guelph, August 24, 1860.

RELIGIOUS PROSPECTS OF ITALY.

A public meeting was held in Glasgow on Monday, under the auspices of the Glasgow Continental Society, for the purpose of considering the present remarkable extension of evangelical religion in Italy, and the duty of protestants in this country in reference thereto. The chair was occupied by Mr. John Henderson, of Park. Among the gentlemen present were the Rev. J. B. McDougall, from Florence; Rev. Mr. Sutherland, from Gibraltar, and other local clergymen. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Mr. McDougall, on "Religious Liberty in Italy." He remarked that, although a year and a half ago there were 10,000 Bible readers in and around Florence,

and 300 men and women in full communion with the church, there were men in prison in the town of Florence, and in the provincial prisons of Tuscany, for having a copy of the Bible in their possession. Now, however, the priest who used to be at the Custom-house of the Romagna and Tuscany, to prevent the importations of Bibles, had been removed, and boxes and bales of Bibles and evangelical books were entering into these districts both by sea and land. These 300 converts in Florence met at the time mentioned in obscure houses by stealth, but now there were four places of public worship for Italians in Florence alone, and evangelists were preaching to large audiences in Pisa, Leghorn, Bologna, and many other places. Depots had been established, and from the Depot of the London Bible Society there had been distributed in January and February last 5,000 copies of the Scriptures, and during the last six months four colporteurs had sold 1,200 others, besides an immense number of evangelical books and tracts. Evangelical schools had also been established. He concluded by making an urgent appeal in behalf of the movement in Italy. The Rev. Mr. McDuff, seconded by the Rev. Mr. M'Diarmid, moved:—

That this meeting receives the intelligence of the increased religious liberty and the progress of evangelical religion in Italy with the liveliest interest, and with devout thanksgiving to Almighty God.

The resolution was carried unanimously, after which the Rev. Mr. Sutherland, from Gibraltar, addressed the meeting, giving some account of the evangelical movement in Spain. A resolution recognising the efforts to be made by the Glasgow Continental Society was then passed, and a vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

A Tuscan correspondent of the *Patriot* gives the following interesting information:—

With the exception of the Papal States, all Italy now presents a field more or less open for the work of the evangelist. It may be useful to point out what provision has been already made for preaching the Gospel to the natives. The Val d'Aosta, leading up to the southern base of Mont Blanc, is occupied by the Waldensian Church. She has a devoted and able missionary—M. Curie—stationed at Courmayeur, who has also kept up service for a year past in the city of Aosta. In this latter station the work has attained a magnitude which renders it necessary for M. Curie to transfer his residence thither, and another Waldensian minister will supply his place at Courmayeur. There is a spirit of inquiry awakened in many other villages of that valley, the population of which amounts in all to 100,000 souls. The priests are excited to a high degree of fury. They made an *auto da fe* lately of a copy of a controversial work written by M. Curie, and by their bravos they all but murdered a young colporteur in the suburbs of Aosta. In the city of Milan there is no Italian minister resident. There is a Plymouthian evangelist named Bassele, and a converted priest named Raviole, who is employed by the Society of Elberfeld as a colporteur evangelist, and as schoolmaster by a Society in Berne. At Borjano there is a Swiss Protestant Church, of which Signor Kitt is the pastor, and as the majority of his congregation are Grisons, he preaches alternately in German and Italian. Some from among the upper ranks of the Lombards come to hear him, but the lower orders are too ignorant and indifferent. In Turin there are M. Meille, of the Waldensian Church, and Dr. De Sanctis. At Voghera the Waldenses have a schoolmaster evangelist; but pressing calls from other quarters have led them to withdraw their ministers from Alessandria and Casale. At Alessandria there is a Plymouthian evangelist, with a tolerable congregation. At Genoa there is M. Gay, Waldensian Minister, and Signor Mazzarella. The latter is said to have received an appointment from Government, which will withdraw him from Genoa. At present he is absent, having gone to visit his parents and relatives in Naples after a long banishment. At Bologna there is settled an Italian minister, Signor Cresé, ordained lately at the Oratoire of Geneva, and supported by that admirable Christian man and merchant prince, Mr. Henderson, of Park. He has only been a few months in his present station (hitherto unworked), and has found it up-hill work at first, but he is beginning to gain an audience. In my last I mentioned the state of matters in Tuscany. There are three meetings of native converts in Florence, two presided over by English ladies virtually, though Messrs. Fabbroni and Gualtieri are the evangelists; the third has as its evangelist Signor Borioni, master in a mission-school, supported from Scotland. There is also a Waldensian congregation, of which M. Concorde is pastor; and there are congregations both at Pisa and Leghorn, under the superintendence of M. Ribet, another Waldensian. From thence we must make a leap to Messina, where Gavazzi is, or was a week or two ago, dressed in the uniform of a volunteer, and where he has delivered occasionally an open-air philippic against the Pope. Letters from Messina have been sent to Italy, urging the appointment of a missionary to Messina, who would visit and preach to the wounded and sick in hospitals, who amount to more than 1,500 persons. The staff of labourers in Tuscany will be still further increased at the end of this month, by the arrival of two Waldensian Professors of theology and eight students.

CHURCH RATES IN CROYDON.—On Saturday last the adjourned hearing of the case of Mr. Herbert S. Skeats, who had been summoned before the magistrates for the non-payment of church-rates, was proceeded with. Mr. W. Drummond appeared for the churchwardens, and Mr. Bennett, of Serjeants'-inn, for the defendants. Mr. Bennett, in opening, repeated seriatim the arguments he had previously advanced against the rate. He contended, first, that it was stated in the summonses the rate had been made by virtue of the provisions of the Croydon Local Act, but upon referring to that act it would be found that it had nothing to do with the making of a rate, but simply provided for the assessing and collecting of a rate when made. 2dly. That more than six months had elapsed since the time of demanding the rate and the taking out of

the summons. 3dly. That valuation fees to the amount of 50*l.* had been included in the rate, and lastly, that at the meeting of the vestry the chairman had refused to put certain motions and amendments which were then moved and seconded. On these grounds he contended that the rate was illegal, and that, consequently, his clients were not liable to pay. Mr. W. Drummond having replied, the chairman said that the magistrates had decided to dismiss the summons, and that it was left to the churchwardens to appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench. He adjourned all the other summonses to the first Saturday in December, by which time the case of Mr. Skeats would have been argued in the court above, by whose decision the magistrates would be guided with reference to the other summonses. It is worthy of remark that this is the first time in Croydon the validity of a rate has been argued before the magistrates. Its result has convinced the anti-rate party of the utter illegality of this, and of all preceding rates.

CHAPLAIN TO MR. ALDERMAN AND SHERIFF ARBIS.—The Rev. James Spence, D.D., of the Poultry (Independent) Chapel, will officiate as chaplain to Mr. Sheriff Arbis, in lieu of the Rev. Dr. McCaul, who accepted the office, but the precarious state of whose health prevents his attendance to the duties.—*City Press*.

A NATIVE CHRISTIAN VILLAGE IN BENGAL.—The Secretary of State for India has approved of the grant of land in Dehra Doon to Major Rind, of the Invalids, who is endeavouring to locate a village of native Christians. The Secretary of State is desirous of hearing how the experiment succeeds.—*Herald*.

BAPTISTS ON THE CONTINENT.—The Triennial Conference of the Baptist Churches of Germany, Switzerland, Denmark, &c., was opened at Hamburg on the 4th inst. There were present ninety-five pastors and other brethren. The increase of the churches during the three years was from fifty to sixty-five. Church members were, three years ago, 5,901; now, 7,908. Preaching stations were 674; now, 756. During these three years 3,097 persons have been baptized.

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP IN A PUBLIC HOUSE.—The *Christian Cabinet* publishes a letter from a correspondent, stating that the proprietor of a gin palace in Church-street, Shoreditch, had posted on his shutters the previous Sunday, "The Scriptures will be read here this evening, from eight till nine o'clock." He says, "And, to my astonishment, at eight o'clock the door was open, two men in the bar directing the people up-stairs to the club-room—nothing sold. The landlord himself commenced with the Lord's Prayer, and read several passages in the New Testament in right good earnest. Several times during his discourse he denounced the liquor—gin—sold by himself, and said he knew it brought on sorrow, distress, and poverty of soul and body. He hoped in a short time to leave his house, and whatever it fetches shall be laid out in charitable purposes, and not one farthing should be put into his pocket. Oh that we saw more of these conversions in earnest!"

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE MISSION TO CENTRAL AFRICA.—The Venerable Archdeacon Mackenzie, the Bishop designate of the Oxford and Cambridge Mission to Central Africa, with which the Universities of Durham and Dublin are now associated, will sail for his distant sphere of labour on Friday, the 5th of October. A farewell service is to be held in Canterbury Cathedral on Tuesday, October 2, at which the sermon will be preached by the Bishop of Oxford. Three priests, and it is expected a deacon, will sail with the Archdeacon. There is also a lay superintendent, who will have charge of the commissariat and the secular affairs of the mission generally. A carpenter and a husbandman will also accompany the mission, and arrangements will, if possible, be made for a mason and a practical farmer to meet the mission at the Cape. The Archdeacon has not been able to find a suitable medical man to join him. A second party is to follow, consisting of three priests (one only at present being obtained), a blacksmith, a shoemaker, tanner, and a printer, with seven others. For the planting of the mission and its maintenance the Archdeacon estimates that he shall require a sum of 20,000*l.* and 2,000*l.* a year. Towards this there have been received promises of from 16,000*l.* to 17,000*l.* as donations, and of about 1,350*l.* a year.

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE IN SPAIN.—"An English Clergyman" communicates through the columns of the *Times* the narrative with a view to show that bigotry in Spain is still as intolerant as ever. He says:—

In travelling in the north of Spain a few weeks since, I proposed to pass a Sunday in a town where I ascertained that many English families resided, principally connected with the railway now in progress. On making inquiry, I found that during two years in which many of them had resided there they had only on two occasions received a visit from an English clergyman, and had not once had an opportunity of receiving the Holy Sacrament. An English gentleman, much interested in the spiritual and temporal welfare of his countrymen, gladly offered me the use of a room in his own house, and gave information by private notes sent to the different English families. On Sunday morning a very respectable and attentive congregation of thirty or forty persons was assembled, and about fifteen received at Sacrament. But it appears that so simple and unostentatious a religious act is not to be permitted in Spain.

Two days afterwards the Alcalde of the town sent an official communication to the master of the house in which the service was held, warning him that such proceedings were contrary to law, and that he should use all the means in his power "to repress

such a scandalous abuse." Another correspondent adds a qualifying explanation:—

When English subjects wish to have Church service performed, all they have to do is to make the proper application to the authorities, who invariably grant a licence, though I believe they sometimes impose certain conditions.

At Cadix the Consul officiates, and at Malaga there is a resident chaplain. At Madrid tourists and residents are permitted to attend service at the Embassy. Intolerant as the Spanish Government may be, it is only fair that the whole truth should be told.

Religious Intelligence.

THE REVIVAL MOVEMENT.

THE SPECIAL OPEN-AIR SERVICE ON CLAPHAM-COMMON.

The protracted open-air service—announced in the *Nonconformist*—was held on Clapham-common on Sunday last. The experiment, if so it may be called, of holding such a service there, must have fully realised the expectations of its promoters, so far as regards attendance. The service was to commence at half-past one o'clock, and continue till dusk. The weather, which the previous day had been unfavourable, proved delightfully fine, and the spot selected for the meeting was in front of a clump of trees near the long pond, next the Windmill Tavern. A large wagon, kindly lent by a Christian friend, and placed on the common by permission of the lessees, formed the platform from which the speakers addressed the meeting. Printed copies of eighteen beautiful hymns specially selected for the occasion were provided, as well as piles of religious tracts for distribution. Speaking of Clapham-common, Old Humphrey, in his "Country Strolls," says:—"It is hard to think that this beautiful common of Clapham was once little better than a wild morass, with the few roads about it almost impassable; yet such was the case. Now the spot is a lovely one; the air is pure, and in all directions delightful villas rise around. Some of the residences within my view have been inhabited by the worthy of the world, well known for their benevolence, going about doing good; their hearts and their purses were open, for they were anxious for the welfare of the souls and bodies of their fellow-men. The former Christian-hearted tenant of yonder mansion by the pool, was beckoned away to a heavenly inheritance only a few years back. He was a faithful steward of what his heavenly Master had committed to his hand, and the message "Come up hither" was not unwelcome. Well, it was on this same Clapham-common the meeting was held, with the parish church erected on the Common, the Grafton-square Congregational Church, with its noble spire, and one of the Baptist chapels full in view, as well as the same mansion to which "Old Humphrey" referred, in which John Thornton lived and died, and in which he often entertained his friend Wilberforce, the author of the world-wide known "Practical View of Christianity."

The present service began about a quarter before two o'clock, by singing one of the selected hymns "I've found the pearl of greatest price," given out by Mr. Crowley, the treasurer of the Clapham Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, after which Mr. Ard (a missionary employed by James Wilson, Esq., of Battersea) offered up prayer, imploring the Divine blessing on the meeting then begun. At this time the audience was composed principally of friends to the movement, and standing out as they did in a large circle so as to admit of the pavers by intermingling with them, the effect of their singing was very striking. The next hymn, "Salvation, O the joyful sound," having been sung, was followed by Mr. Raine, the promoter of the Sabbath Afternoon Open-air Services on the Common, praying for the diffusion of the Holy Spirit. By this time the audience had considerably increased in numbers, and Mr. Winfred, a missionary, having ascended the platform, followed by other esteemed friends, then gave out, "All hail the power of Jesus' name," which was sung with great effect by the numbers present. Mr. S. M. Haughton, of Clapham (on whom principally had devolved the responsibility connected with the arrangements for the meeting) then read the 22nd chapter of Revelations, and which Mr. Winfred addressed the assembly, taking as his text—"The fool hath said in his heart, there is no God," and was listened to with great attention. "Just as I am, without one plea," having been sung, an address was delivered by a minister, who discoursed from these words—"Godliness is profitable for all things, having the promise of this life and of that which is to come."

At this stage of the meeting the audience had so increased in numbers, that Mr. Haughton announced that, for the benefit of those present who might not be able to hear the speaker, another service would then be commenced under the large tree where the open-air Sunday afternoon service had been held during the summer, and to this spot a number repaired. Others joined, and a second meeting was begun, at which Mr. Ard addressed them from these words—"God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish but have everlasting life." To return to the wagon where the principal service was conducted. Address after address followed until near dusk, only interrupted by prayer, and by

the singing of the selected hymns between each. The address of the Rev. Mr. Hills, a clergyman of the Established Church, who was one of the speakers, was peculiarly appropriate, and was listened to with marked attention. The Rev. Mr. Benwell, also a clergyman, and Mr. Ashton, were among the speakers. Towards the close a Mr. Barton, one of the fruits of the Irish Revival, spoke at great length and with great effect. He told his hearers of a village in Ireland where he had resided in which there were but four hundred, out of four thousand, of its inhabitants who were now unconverted; that there are but about fifteen Romanists in it; and that at half-past six o'clock every Saturday night the people assembled in "bands" for prayer. He enforced on his hearers the importance of "united prayer," even to the Christian who thereby fed his own lamp with the oil of grace so that it might not go out. At one period of the meeting it was announced that a "request" had been received from a father for the prayers of believers on behalf of his three sons who gave no signs of conversion to God. This request was embodied in the next prayer which was offered up. We have said that it was found necessary to have a second contemporaneous service on the Common that also continued until dusk.

At one time a third, and, indeed, a fourth service, was being held, and at one of these a zealous Scotchman was addressing the people round him with great warmth, urging them to come to the Saviour. One incident connected with the proceedings on the Common pleased and touched as much. Under one of its stately trees was Mr. Hows, a gentleman evidently in a shattered state of health, seated in his four-wheel chair, surrounded with pillows to keep up his sinking frame, addressing a large number of persons who stood around him. The most perfect silence reigned while this gentleman told his audience that, having found Christ himself, and having never regretted it, and having experienced him to be a good Master, he was desirous that they (his hearers) should find him too. Many of his audience were affected even to tears. A bystander informed us that the same gentleman had delivered similar addresses from his wheel chair on the sands at Margate. About twenty Christian sisters were engaged in distributing the tracts and in speaking to those of their own sex. Mr. Childs, the honorary secretary of the Clapham branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, Mr. Crowley, the treasurer, and about twenty-five young men, also belonging to the Association, were engaged throughout the afternoon in distributing tracts and speaking to young men and others. Upwards of six thousand copies of the hymns used on the occasion were given away. Just about sunset, and a glorious sunset it was, the last hymn was sung and the closing prayer was offered up, and dusk having approached, Mr. Haughton announced that the service would be adjourned to the Baptist chapel, which had been kindly lent for the occasion, and thither numbers of those who had been assembled on the Common at once repaired. At this time we overheard a young man earnestly entreating another who had been a fellow listener at the services to go with him to the evening meeting, the former saying, "Oh, do go with us this evening, won't you? it is a glorious thing to go to Jesus." The chapel was soon filled, and the service was then renewed by singing and prayer, after which short and pointed addresses were delivered, the last of them by Mr. Barton, who had spoken on the Common. This service was brought to a close by prayer, by Mr. Thomas Gladstone, the chairman of the Clapham Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, after which a prayer-meeting, conducted by that gentleman, was held for about half an hour, with which, at about half-past nine, these special services were brought to a close. Mr. Gladstone then announced that "daily meetings for prayer were held at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, 148, Manor-street, Clapham, at half-past twelve to half-past one, and at half-past seven to half-past eight p.m." Many and earnest have been the prayers offered up that the richest blessings from on high might descend upon this special service.

Toward the close of the meeting on the Common Mr. Haughton announced that on Sunday next a similar protracted open-air service would be held on Wandsworth-plain, Wandsworth, throughout the day, and that there would be preaching on Clapham-common on next Sunday afternoon, at three o'clock.

There have been some monster revival meetings at Montrose. On Friday and Saturday numerous attended open-air meetings were held on the Links of Montrose. They were addressed by from thirty to forty ministers and laymen, some of whom had come from a distance. At a large wooden erection near the railway bridge a platform was erected, from which the main assemblage was addressed. During the exercises at this stand there were numerous groups scattered over the Links earnestly engaged in prayer. The meetings were presided over alternately by Major Gibson of Drumbuan, Aberdeenshire; and Major Davidson, Edinburgh; and the addresses were earnest and powerful, yet not of the usual exciting character. Meetings for "anxious inquirers" followed; and in the evening an assemblage of several thousand persons was addressed in the New Market, while other meetings were held in churches throughout the town. The open-air meetings on Saturday were attended by upwards of 7,000 persons; the services lasted within doors till midnight, and on Sunday till nearly eleven o'clock. There have, however, been no cases of "striking down" or "physical manifestations."

One of the scenes at the "Links" is thus described by a local journal:—

At the platform one of the speakers was delivering a stirring address; within a hundred yards a shop had belonging to the town was giving to an audience of several hundreds an account of the "very ungodly, sinful life" which he had led previous to his "conversion" at a certain date; further on, another group was engaged in praise and prayer, the former conducted by several boys, styling themselves "converts," from a neighbouring parish; while at the other side of the railway a fourth group, numbering about a hundred, many of them on their knees, were engaged in the same exercises, the prayer at one time being conducted by a girl of from fifteen to sixteen years of age, who actually screamed, attracting hearers from all parts of the Links. The indoor meetings on Saturday did not terminate till about midnight, and on Sunday they lasted till nearly eleven o'clock.

In Saltcoats there have been similar meetings, which have numbered from 1,000 to 1,500. The shops were mostly shut, and the churches open in the evening. Reginald Radcliffe and Richard Weaver were the principal revival speakers. Of the latter the *North British Mail* says:—"Mr. Weaver looks like a man about thirty-five years of age. He begins by singing, in a not unmelodious voice, a few verses having a reference to his own conversion; he then prays. The prayer was a very suitable one for the occasion, in the early part rather beautifully expressed, and rising in fervour and earnestness towards the close. The address was, like those delivered by previous speakers, earnest, but lacking anything like consecutive reasoning—his power upon an audience will arise from the peculiarity of his manner, which is simply rapid gesticulation, his calling sin and sinners by their right names, and a graphic way of telling an anecdote. In his address frequent reference was made to himself, and to his former condition. Assured of eternal salvation himself, although once the vilest of the vile, he could, therefore, he said, hold out hope to the most sinful before him. We have noticed Mr. Weaver especially, as some curiosity is felt about him."

One of the lay preachers of the North of Scotland is Mr. Duncan Matheson of Huntley.

We have already alluded to the scenes of high wrought excitement that have been witnessed at Crieff. The Rev. John Cunningham, parish minister of that town, on Sunday the 9th, spoke strongly against the religious services held at Crieff, and against the revival movement as a whole. He characterised revival services as extravagancies, said that the Established Churches were ever opposed to them; and that the chief agitators were laymen, who certainly did not belong to the Church of Scotland. Undue prominence had, in his opinion, by this movement been given to prayer; for while prayer-meetings had enormously increased, he was not aware that Christian activity had increased at all. He could not admire the agents in this work, who went about proclaiming, with unblushing brow, their own former blackguardism, debauchery, pugilism, and murder. The fruit of the Spirit was love, joy, peace, goodness, and temperance, and not tears, groans, swoons, and insanity. The history of past revivals strengthened him in his reasons of distrust.

At Perth the late open-air meetings at South Inch were attended by vast crowds of people, computed to amount to some 6,000 or 7,000 souls, who were addressed in a succession of short, earnest, pointed gospel appeals by a large number of ministers and distinguished lay preachers, after the manner with which we have lately become familiar. Much solemnity is said to have pervaded the immense assemblies, and a considerable number each day repaired, under deep apparent impression, to the tent provided for anxious inquirers. One account says:—

The City-hall has been nightly thronged, to the number of 2,000 or 3,000, with listening and eager multitudes, including many from the surrounding villages and country; and the meetings for inquirers have on each successive evening been sustained with unabated interest and solemnity. On Sabbath evenings especially, the crowds have not only been far too great for admittance—so that churches had to be opened, and open-air addresses delivered; but such has been the unwillingness of the multitude to disperse, that comparatively little could be done in the way of special conversation, the hall remaining too thronged to allow of effective dealing with individual cases. One feature of the inquiry meetings has been generally remarked, viz., the large number of intelligent young men who have professed themselves under religious conviction; nor can we easily forget the scene, when a group of nearly a hundred of such gathered round one of the speakers, and listened with intense interest to his illustrations of the way of salvation.

The *Advertiser* says:—"The City-hall meetings are still continued, and every evening the Hall is filled, especially after the shops are shut. It is the opinion of some of the rev. gentlemen taking part in these meetings that they have nearly served their purpose, and that it would be unadvisable to make them a permanent part of Christian instruction."

At Greenock and Port-Glasgow open-air preaching and revival prayer-meetings are stated to have been very successful. At Glasgow the daily prayer-meeting in the Religious Institution Rooms now generally fills that large hall. The Greenock open-air meetings are held in the park behind the Academy. At one of these some 5,000 persons were present. There were no physical manifestations, but inquirers were invited to go to the Free West Church and Independent Chapel, George-square; and some retired thither, where they were met by several of the elder clergymen, who engaged in devotional exercises. Mr. Cunningham, flesher, Glasgow, who gave an account of his conversion, and in the course of his remarks stated that he had a very different crowd surrounding him in the year 1835, in this quarter, a

Kilmalcolm, where he had fought a prize-fight. He also told the fate of many of his companions. The services were terminated at four o'clock by an address from Mr. Richard Weaver, the converted pugilist, on Thursday, but owing to the inclement state of the weather, the meeting was adjourned to several of the churches in town, where addresses were delivered, chiefly by laymen. The most intense eagerness was manifested by large crowds of people, who thronged the places of meeting.

In Chester some Christian people had brought to the city "a number of the Woolwich Boys" as they were called, though they were not absolutely boys, but young men. A series of meetings was held by these youths in different parts of the city, and it was pleasing to think that the Lord was present, and had poured out a wonderful effusion of his Spirit, not only on the young men, but on those who heard them.

In Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Sunday, a series of special religious services to the Circus in Neville-street, Newcastle, was inaugurated. Dr. Bruce preached to upwards of 2,000 hearers.

THE SPECIAL SERVICES AT ST. JAMES'S HALL are to be recommenced on Sunday, Oct. 7, the Rev. Newman Hall preaching in the afternoon, and the Rev. William Brook in the evening.

THE REV. J. E. GILES, pastor of the Baptist church meeting in Portmahon Chapel, Sheffield, (formerly of South-parade, Leeds), is about to quit his present sphere of labour for one in Dublin.

RAGGED SCHOOL FETE.—The children of twenty-five ragged schools from various parts of London, mustering altogether about 4,000, were conveyed on Wednesday by rail and other means to Petersham-park, Richmond, by the kind permission of her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests, at the entire expense of the Ragged School Union. Refreshment for the children and a variety of amusements were amply provided. Joseph Payne, Esq., barrister-at-law; Mr. Gent, secretary of the Ragged School Union, and several other gentlemen, were present, and took part in the proceedings.

KENTISH-TOWN.—The Congregational Church, Kentish-town, having been closed for several weeks for the erection of side galleries and various improvements, was re-opened on Sunday week, when appropriate and impressive sermons were preached by the Rev. James Fleming, the pastor, and the Rev. Newman Hall, LL.B., of Surrey Chapel. The cost of the alteration has been about 700*l.*, but additional accommodation has been made for nearly 400 persons. It is just fifty years since the Congregational Church at Kentish-town was formed. It began with a membership of ten persons; its communicants now number 350, and the scholars in the day and Sabbath schools, which are supported by it, nearly 1,200 children and young people. The accessions that have been made to its membership during the past twelve months have far exceeded those of any equal period in its previous history—the result of the remarkable revival which was experienced here last winter.

ANOTHER CALL TO UNITED PRAYER.—The Calcutta Missionary Conference have issued an address to Christians throughout the world, inviting them to united prayer during the first week in January, 1861. In the letter of invitation some of the special subjects of prayer are thus adverted to:—

The "signs of the times" in which our lot is cast;—the wonderful openings for the Gospel in China, Japan, and Central Africa; the restoration of peace to India; the remarkable movements in Italy and Turkey—the seats, respectively, of the Western and the Eastern Anti-Christian tyrannies; the stirrings in many places among the scattered remnants of Israel, "beloved for the father's sake;" the blessed and glorious revivals of religion in the United States of America, in Great Britain and Ireland, in Sweden and other parts of the continent of Europe;—have all combined in creating, in many hearts, the joyful hope of the gracious Lord's speedily accomplishing mighty works for the glory of his own great name.

The address is signed by "Alexander Duff, Chairman, and D. Ewart, Secretary," and is dated "Calcutta, July, 1860."

CHATHAM.—The Rev. J. Coutts having recently resigned the pastorate of Zion Chapel, Chatham, preached his farewell sermon in the Lecture Hall on Lord's day, September 2nd, 1860. The building was crowded. In connexion with the above, a tea-meeting was held in the same place on Tuesday evening, September 11th, 1860. About 300 sat down to tea. The Rev. W. H. Smith, of Sheerness, occupied the chair. The meeting was effectively addressed by the Rev. J. S. Hall, of Chatham; the Rev. J. Walker, B.A.; the Rev. E. W. Shalders, B.A., of Rochester; and the Rev. J. Duthie, Congregational missionary. During the evening Mr. W. B. Love, one of the members, in a very feeling speech, presented the Rev. J. Coutts, in the name of the friends, with a purse of money and a memorial, numerously signed by members of the church and congregation, as a mark of their personal esteem and high appreciation of his services as a minister of Christ. Since the settlement of the Rev. J. Coutts in 1856 about 900*l.* have been raised for the entire liquidation of an old chapel debt and the erection of commodious school-rooms. Eighty-six members also have been added to the church. Mr. Coutts leaves his present sphere amid the regrets of Christians of all denominations and of all classes of the community.—*From a Correspondent.*

ORDINATION SERVICES.—CWMBRANE, MONMOUTHSHIRE.—On Wednesday, Sept. 19th, very interesting services were held in connexion with the settlement of Mr. John Jones, late student of Brecon College, to the pastorate of the Congregational Church at

Cwmbrane. Professor Roberts, of Brecon College, gave a most lucid exposition of Congregational principles in what is generally called "Introductory Discourse." The questions were asked the young minister by the Rev. B. Williams, Dowlais, and answered to the satisfaction of all present. Mr. Williams presented the young minister with a Family Bible, as a token of respect from his Sunday School at Dowlais—Mr. Jones having been formerly a member of his church. Rev. D. Davies, New Inn, offered up the ordination prayer, together with the laying on of hands. The charge to the minister was delivered by the Rev. Professor Morris, of Brecon College, taking as his theme the "True power of the Pulpit," and the charge to the church by the Rev. T. Gillman, of Newport. Sermons were preached during the day and the previous evening in Welsh, by Revs. T. Griffiths, Blaenafon; J. Thomas, Blackwood; and J. Rees, Cwmaman; and in English by Mr. R. Thomas, New College, and Rev. B. Williams, Dowlais. Messrs. W. and D. Davies, of Brecon, also took part in the services. Mr. Jones commences his ministry in a populous neighbourhood. The fields around are white for the harvest; and it is our earnest prayer that our young brother should be found a faithful servant of our common Master.

Correspondence.

CRAVEN CHAPEL.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I fear that the statement in a recent number of the *Nonconformist*, that I am become "Assistant" to the Rev. J. Graham may produce an incorrect impression of my office in connexion with Craven Chapel. I have become the "Special Missionary of the Christian Instruction Society" indentified with the church, devoting several days of the week to domiciliary visitation, and preaching in the Chapel on the Sabbath afternoon.

By inserting the above in your next issue you will much oblige yours respectfully,
Sept. 25, 1860.

J. BATEY.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I have read the letter of your correspondent "One of the People" with some surprise. I consider it altogether illogical and unjust. I hate despotism of every kind as much as "One of the People," but I cannot understand what he means by "the despotism of the churches."

What is a church? A body of Christian men united, in accordance with Christ's commands, to witness to the work, and to work for the conversion of others! The church is bound to take measures best calculated to secure these objects—the selection of a suitable minister is clearly one of vital importance.

The church endeavours to induce the most vicious and ignorant to frequent the place of worship. Would "One of the People" recommend that to such persons, who might possibly form a majority, should be entrusted the selection of a minister or any other share in the management of a Christian church? It appears to me that such a course is not only at variance with the principles of Congregationalism and Christianity, but with those of common sense.

Neither is it correct to say that no "outsider is considered sufficiently spiritually enlightened to choose his own teacher;" in my humble opinion it is the duty of every person who has sufficient spiritual enlightenment, no longer to remain an outsider.

Again, I am heartily in favour of manhood suffrage; but Congregationalism has nothing to do with the "franchise of manhood"—that is a national question; it is the franchise of *believers* which forms the constituency of the church. Congregationalism can recognise this franchise alone, not from any assumption of pious or spiritual superiority, but from a solemn sense of duty to the Head of the Church, as well as an earnest regard for the spiritual welfare of those who are, unfortunately, outsiders.

With regard to despotism, I have been accustomed to consider that despots grasp at power and privilege for their own exclusive advantage, and the oppression of others. Is there the slightest parallel in the conduct of any of our churches? Do they not strive incessantly to include the outsiders and extend as widely as possible every advantage they themselves possess? I believe "that the right of choosing a minister rests with the church," and that the responsibility is sufficiently heavy even for such a body.

I remain, Sir, respectfully yours,
Salford, Sept. 20th, 1860.

W. W.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.—The engineer, Mr. Page, reports that he expects to be able in January next to give possession of the piers and abutments of the new bridge to Messrs. Cochrane and Co., who have contracted to complete the iron work of the second half of the bridge in nine months; their work, therefore, according to their contract, will be done by the end of October, 1861. In that case, allowing time for the foot pavement and roadway, the new bridge may be expected to be completed about Christmas, 1861.

THE STRIKE OF THE OPERATIVE HOSIERS at Nottingham is at an end. The deputation of working-men who attended the recent conference at the General Exchange have since that time visited the hands in the Sutton hose and half-hose districts, and, after having fully represented to them the bearings of the debate at the conference, have been empowered by the trades unions to declare the strike to be at an end. In accordance with this authority the deputation had an interview with Messrs. Mundella, Lee, and Ashwell, when a resolution, formally declaring the termination of the strike, and the terms upon which it has been abandoned, were drawn up and signed by the respective parties to the contract.

Foreign and Colonial.

NAPLES.

GARIBALDI AND CAVOUR—CHANGE OF MINISTRY.

The official journal of Naples publishes an article attacking Count Cavour. The same journal publishes a letter from Garibaldi to M. Brusco. It is dated Naples, 15th inst., and is as follows:—

My dear Brusco,—You assure me that Cavour gives out that I agree with him, and that he is my friend.

I can assure you that, although I may be disposed to sacrifice all personal resentment on the altar of my country, I will never reconcile myself with men who have humiliated the national dignity and sold an Italian province.

GARIBALDI.

On the 17th the official journal contained a decree of Garibaldi proclaiming that "the constitutional statute of the 4th March, 1848, existing in the kingdom of Italy, is the fundamental law of this Southern Italy. An express decree will determine the epoch when the statute shall be carried into execution." The publication of this law is a step towards the maintenance of order, and every one will hail with joy the progress which is promised to religious liberty, by the article which announces that though the Catholic Apostolic and Roman religion is the sole religion of the state, other forms of worship now existing will be tolerated in conformity with the laws.

The Neapolitan Ministry has tendered its resignation. It is said that Signor Conforti has been entrusted with the formation of a new Cabinet.

It is said that Garibaldians have disembarked at the mouth of the Garigliano, and intercepted the communications of the Royal troops between Capua and Gaeta. It is expected that Garibaldi, on his return, will operate against Capua.

A despatch from Caserta, dated Sept. 16, is as follows:—"It is expected that Capua will capitulate to-morrow. Garibaldi has appointed Signor Saffi pro-Dictator of Sicily. Baron Brenier will quit Naples on Thursday next. Mazzini, it is said, has arrived at Naples. Garibaldi will leave to-morrow for Capua. A Republican demonstration, which was announced for yesterday, has not taken place."

A further despatch from Caserta, of the 21st, says:—"A few days ago Garibaldi attacked Capua, in order to make a movement in the direction of Volturno, on which occasion 200 Garibaldians were put *hors de combat*. The Garibaldians succeeded, however, in passing Cattabene. The Neapolitans have endeavoured to recover Cajazzo, but without success. Garibaldi has concentrated his troops on the heights of Volturno. General Turr is expected to join him, in order to concert an immediate attack against the Neapolitans. A fresh proclamation of Garibaldi has been published, in which he states that he will join the Sardinian troops at Rome, and will then march upon Venice."

Garibaldi has now a force of 50,000 men, chiefly his own volunteers. He has appointed General Sirtori Pro-Dictator of the continental provinces of the State.

The following are extracts from a letter in the *Daily News*, dated Sept. 15. Every one, he says, wishes for immediate annexation. But—

I am sorry to say that certain influences are now at work in the Dictator's councils which seem to thwart this almost unanimous desire. Rightly or wrongly, the Republican party is openly accused of being the author of all those intrigues, which, if persisted in, may create serious embarrassment to the great Italian warrior.

Up to yesterday Garibaldi persisted in declaring that the annexation of the southern provinces of the Peninsula must be only accomplished when Victor Emmanuel can be crowned King of Italy in the Quirinal of Rome. That the line of conduct so adopted by the General is to be lamented I infer from the great pleasure evinced by the French Minister, M. Brenier, when he read the proclamation above alluded to. "Ah!" exclaimed the French diplomatist, as I have been told, "ah! ces coquins de Républicains ont à la fin jeté le masque: ils nous défont; c'est l'affaire de l'Empereur de ramasser le gant qu'on jette à la face de la France." If it be true that the French Minister spoke these words they tell volumes about the intentions and hopes of the French Government.

The advice given to the Dictator by the truest and most practical friends of the Italian cause, and the exertions of Marquis Villamarina, have already produced some good effects. Not only the Ministers appointed by the Dictator belong to the moderate and annexationist party, but the only Mazzinian member of the Government, Signor Martino, who had been chosen for Governor-General of Salerno, has sent in his resignation, seeing that the policy of the Dictator had, since the last two days, undergone a manifest change to a more moderate direction.

This unhappy people have lost all human dignity through the long years of slavery they have undergone. All moral feeling has been lost amidst the lowest classes; and they are so ignorant, so depraved, that they would to-morrow shout out, "Long live Francis II.," were the King to return. They always keep their noisy enthusiasm for the stronger one, no matter whether it is a Bourbon or an Italian liberal leader who governs the country.

The whole of the diplomatic corps, except the representatives of England and America, are at Gaeta; the French Legation has been recalled; the division amongst the unitarian and annexationist party here is enough to render the situation full of danger and anxiety. Let us hope, however, that Garibaldi will be able to remove the difficulties which, from different quarters, are conspiring

against the triumph of the national cause. This is the desire of all true friends of Italy.

Mr. Edwin James also writes discouragingly from Naples, under date Sept. 14. He says:—

The fresh decrees published by the Dictator required all acts of State of every kind to be done in the name of "Italy and King Victor Emmanuel," thus practically annexing the kingdom of Naples to the Crown of Piedmont, and all who are anxious for the consolidation of Italian liberty under the shadow of constitutional government expected that arrangements would be at once made and proclaimed to take the vote, or "plebiscite," of the country and the city on the question of annexation. Delays are dangerous, and especially here. The proclamation issued by Garibaldi, which you will probably have already seen in the *Times*, that "he will annex Naples to the kingdom of Piedmont in the Quirinal at Rome," has caused the deepest disappointment, and is considered by all as a great mistake. In the meantime, what is to be done to preserve tranquillity and even safety in Naples? The King is at Gaeta, has nominated his provisional Government, and has his agents actively employed in reactionary movements in the country and in the city. A large number of the troops left Naples on Sunday evening last, 7,000 or 8,000 marched to Gaeta and vowed fidelity and allegiance to the King. They left the castle of St. Elmo, marched through the most crowded part of Naples without the smallest expression of hostility from the populace who had been so loud in the shouts of "Viva Garibaldi!" and, with a sullen determined aspect, which could not fail to strike a close observer, left by the railway for Capua. In the meantime, also, the agents of the Massini party are not idle, and the great chief, "of a noble, generous nature," is surrounded and said to be influenced by those who do not hesitate to express their wish for the proclamation of a Republic.

A letter of the 17th announces that one of the strongest supporters of the late abominable system of ecclesiastical tyranny, Monsignor Apuzzi, archbishop of Sorrento, and tutor of Francis II., has been arrested and taken to Naples. Another ecclesiastic, of a different order, is Gavazzi, who has been preaching to many thousand persons, in an open space before the royal palace. He addressed the multitudes on the 11th and the 14th inst. with great effect, and was received with immense applause, on the steps which lead up to the colonnade and church of S. Francisco Paola.

Alexandre Dumas, the celebrated French romance writer has been appointed honorary director of the National Museum, and of the excavations of antiquities in the south of Italy. M. Dumas is also empowered to propose for the approbation of Garibaldi persons best adapted for the compilation of a large archaeological, historical, and picturesque work on Naples and its environs. The appointment has given much umbrage to the Neapolitans.

Madame Mario, whose husband is attached to the staff, and herself to the hospitals of Garibaldi, was also in Naples.

According to advices received from Gaeta, the official journal of that place had published decrees constituting a Ministry, under the presidency of Signor Ulloa, and ordering a state of siege to be proclaimed in all provinces where the revolutionary struggle exists. Another decree cashiered all the officers of the marine as guilty of high treason, with the exception only of those belonging to the Parthenope who had come to Gaeta.

THE PAPAL STATES.

DEFEAT OF LAMORICIERE AND DISPERSION OF THE PAPAL ARMY.

The following telegrams describe the decided progress of the Sardinian generals:—

TURIN, Sept. 19.

The head-quarters of our army in the Marches are at Tolentino. General Massi's column continues operations towards Viterbo. The inhabitants of Terni have risen in insurrection, and a provisional Government has been constituted.

TURIN, Sept. 19 (Evening).

JESI, Sept. 18.—General Lamoricière, with 11,000 men, attacked to-day the positions lately taken by General Cialdini, near Castelfidardo. The fight, which was short but desperate, gives the following results:—The junction of General Lamoricière's corps with the remainder of his troops at Ancona is prevented. 600 prisoners have been made. Six pieces of artillery and a flag were taken. The enemy's wounded, among whom is General Pimodan, fell into the hands of General Cialdini. The losses of the enemy are considerable. A column of 4,000 men, who made a sortie from Ancona and took part in the fight, was compelled to retire. It is being pursued by the Royal troops. Our fleet has opened fire against Ancona.

TURIN, Sept. 20, 7.45 a.m.

After the battle of the 18th inst. the greater portion of the Pontifical army capitulated. The foreign troops will return to their respective countries. General Lamoricière, with a few horsemen, has succeeded in reaching Ancona, by passing through the defiles of Monte Canaro. Outside Ancona there is not a single Pontifical battalion.

TURIN, Sept. 20.

Yesterday the Chasseurs attacked the German mercenaries at Montefiascone, and pursued them on the road to Viterbo.

TURIN, Sept. 24.

General Cialdini has ordered funeral honours to be paid to the late General Pimodan by the Queen's Brigade.

FURTHER DETAILS.

On the morning of the 20th the following bulletin was posted up at Turin:—

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

JESI, Sept. 19.

In consequence of the battle of Castelfidardo, gained on the 18th by Lieutenant-General Cialdini, and of the measures which he took in the following night, a body of more than 4,000 men, chiefly foreigners, with more than fifty-six officers, the guides of General Lamoricière, six guns, with ammunition and baggage, capitulated on the 19th, and came to Loreto to lay down their arms to Buonati.

General Cialdini, interpreting the generous intentions of His Majesty, has conceded the honours of war to this corps, and officers and men are allowed to return to their respective homes.

General Lamoricière, accompanied by a few horsemen, fled from the field of battle on the 18th, and, following the road by the sea through the defiles of Conero, succeeded in reaching Ancona. All the prisoners and troops that have capitulated are indignant at his conduct. Nothing remains of Lamoricière's army except the troops shut up in Ancona; all the rest are in the hands of the Royal troops, with the exception of 2,000 men dispersed in the mountains.

The Turin journals publish General Cialdini's report of the battle of Castelfidardo, addressed to General Cucchiari, at Bologna. It is as follows:—

OSIMO, Sept. 18.

General Lamoricière attacked my extreme positions this morning, at ten o'clock, on the junction point between Castelfidardo and Crocetta, leading towards the sea. All the prisoners affirm that he had 11,000 men and fourteen pieces of artillery, having added to the troops of Foligno all those of Terni, Oscoli, and other places. To support the attack 4,000 men made a sortie from Ancona.

These troops attacked us with great fury; the combat was short, but sanguinary; it was necessary to carry every point. Many of the wounded used their daggers against our men who went to succour them.

The results of the day are the following:—The junction of Lamoricière's forces with Ancona has been prevented; we have taken 600 prisoners, among whom are more than thirty officers, some of them of high rank; we have taken six guns, among others those given by Charles Albert to the Pope in 1848, one standard, and numerous ammunition waggons, &c. All the wounded, including General Pimodan, who led the attacking column, are in our hands, and a great number of killed. The column which made a sortie from Ancona was obliged to fall back, but I hope to catch some of them to-night.

Deserters are coming in fast. The fleet has arrived, and has opened fire against Ancona.

CIALDINI.

On the third attack General Pimodan was hit in two or three places, and carried away dying. He died of his wounds in the night between the 18th and the 19th.

A Turin letter gives the following particulars respecting the taking of Perugia by General Fanti:—

The town was defended by about 3,000 men, who fought with great resolution. The garrison had raised barricades in all parts of the town, and occupied the houses from which they fired upon the Sardinians. Every street was the scene of a conflict, but the assistance afforded to General Fanti by the inhabitants made the struggle much shorter than it would otherwise have been. A considerable portion of the Pontifical carbineers contrived to escape out of the town, the others retired to the citadel, which could not hold out long. Towards evening the fort capitulated, and the whole of the garrison, consisting of 1,600 men, were made prisoners, as well as General Schmidt, who commanded them. He is the worthy chief of the adventurers whom the Italians so cordially detest. Switzerland refuses to acknowledge him. He was one of the heroes of that impious war of the Sonderbund, which caused so much bloodshed in the Swiss cantons.

Of the garrison of Spoleto that surrendered, 600 were Irish. It was in fact the head-quarters of the Irish Brigade. The *Perseveranza* of Turin announces that the Sardinian Government has offered to the English Government to set all the Irish prisoners at liberty. The latter is said to have sent a courteous reply, leaving it entirely to the Sardinian Government to take such resolutions as it might deem most suitable.

It is asserted that the Sardinian troops have advanced as far as Nardi.

The head-quarters of General Fanti are at Loreto. The siege artillery has been disembarked at the Sardinian camp near Ancona.

Ancona had been bombarded during nine hours by six Sardinian vessels. The citadel replied vigorously. General Cialdini had invited Vice-Admiral Persano to a conference. In the meantime the assault was suspended.

It is said that when the 62nd Regiment arrived at Rome the other day, and was received with cries of "Vive l'Empereur! Vive la France!" it responded "Vive l'Italie!"

The *Morning Herald's* Paris correspondent is informed that the Pope's manifesto to Europe is already drawn up. In it he states in substance that he is no longer a free agent, and not possessing the independence requisite for the discharge of his holy office, he intends retiring for a while.

The last works of Renan, Rumichon, and Dupin, have been placed on the index of the books condemned by the Papal Government.

SICILY.

On the 17th Garibaldi paid an unexpected visit to Palermo. He arrived there on board the *Électrique*, a Neapolitan steamer, and immediately proceeded to the Palace. He addressed the people from the Palace balcony. The General afterwards held a review, and

embarked again at dusk. While at Palermo Garibaldi issued the following proclamation:—

"The people of Palermo, who showed no fear in face of those who bombarded their city, have shown themselves recently equally regardless of fear in face of corrupt men, who want to lead them astray.

"They have spoken to you of annexation, as if any one was more fervent than myself for the regeneration of Italy; but their object was to serve personal interests, and you replied like a people who felt its own dignity, and placed confidence in the sacred and unviolated programme which I proclaimed, 'Italy and Victor Emmanuel.'

"At Rome, people of Palermo, we will proclaim the kingdom of Italy, and there only will be sanctified the great family bond between free men and those who are still slaves of the same country.

"At Palermo annexation was demanded, that I might not pass the Straits; at Naples it is demanded, that I may not cross the Vulture. But as long as there are chains to be broken in Italy, I will follow my course or bury my bones there.

"I leave you Mordini as pro-Dictator, and certainly he will show himself worthy of you and of Italy. I have yet to thank you, as well as the brave national militia, for the faith you have placed in me and in the destinies of our country.

"GARIBALDI."

"Palermo, Sept. 17, 1860."

THE KINGDOM OF ITALY.

After the official publication of General Cialdini's victory the city was *en fête*. The illuminations were general. The King has conferred on General Cialdini the grand cross of the military order of Savoy. In the battle of Montefidardo the Sardinians took eleven cannon, not six, as was first stated. The number of Pontifical officers made prisoners was 150, not 50.

Eight hundred Swiss, made prisoners at Perugia, of which number forty-one are officers, have arrived at Genoa. They will be lodged in fort Specola. The Government has ordered the release of all Frenchmen taken prisoners from Lamoricière. General Schmidt has been allowed to leave for Switzerland on giving his word never to bear arms against Italy again. He was accompanied to the frontier by an officer of Gendarmerie.

The *Opinion Nationale*, while discrediting the denial of the *Official Gazette* of Turin, that Garibaldi had written to Victor Emmanuel calling upon him to dismiss Cavour and Farini, gives a very different version from that of the *Constitutionnel* of the King's answer. Instead of the King having replied in angry and insulting terms, he is represented as having only told the Dictator that as long as the ministers complained of are supported by public opinion, it is his duty as a constitutional sovereign to retain them. This version is consistent with a rumour that the object of Count Cavour in convoking Parliament for the beginning of next month is to obtain a vote of confidence in his policy as distinguished from that of Garibaldi.

The *Opinione* says:—"Count Vimercati de Vercelli and Signor Pallavicini have arrived here from Naples. Count Vimercati has been to Naples on a mission to the Dictator. Signor Pallavicini is sent here, entrusted with a mission from the Dictator." The Marquis Pallavicini, although a liberal of wide views, is devoted to Victor Emmanuel, and to the Piedmontese policy. He is a member of the Sardinian senate, and well known for his devotion to the national cause, for which he suffered an imprisonment of fourteen years in the Austrian dungeon of Spielberg.

The journal *Armonia*, of Florence, has been seized for having published an article insulting to the Emperor of the French.

No Foreign Minister, with the exception of Baron Talleyrand, has received orders to quit Turin.

A letter from Turin, dated 22nd Sept., says:—"We have little news to-day from the actual seat of war. The operations are confined to the siege of Ancona. It is now said that M. Quatrebarbes and General Lamoricière intend to make a desperate resistance. Our loss at Castelfidardo amounts to 1,000 killed and wounded; 15 officers were placed *hors de combat*, three of them superior officers."

FRANCE.

THE IMPERIAL TOUR.

The Emperor and Empress arrived at Algiers on the 17th, at half-past eight in the morning, although their passage was retarded by heavy weather. At noon the Bey of Tunis, who came to congratulate the Emperor on his arrival, entered the roadstead on board the *Foudre* steam frigate, and on landing was received with all the honours due to his rank. His Highness soon after had an interview with the Emperor and Empress. The *fêtes* given in honour of their Majesties were splendid.

The Empress, suffering from grief on account of the alarming state of her sister's health, was not present at the ball.

The following is the reply of the Emperor to the speech of the President of the Council-General of Algiers, at the banquet given to his Majesty by that city:—

My first thought, on putting my foot on the African soil, was directed towards the army, whose courage and perseverance accomplished the conquest of this large territory. The God of armies only inflicts on nations the scourge of war as a punishment or as a redemption. In our hands the conquest can only be the latter, and our first duty is to occupy ourselves with the welfare of three millions of Arabs, whom the fate of arms has brought under our rule. Providence has called on us to spread over this land the blessings of civilisation. What then is civilisation? It is to reckon material comfort for something, the life of man for much, and his moral improvement as the greatest blessing of all. To raise, therefore, the Arabs to the dignity of free men; to

spread instruction among them, while respecting at the same time their religion; to improve their existence by bringing out from the earth all the treasures which Providence buried therein, and which a bad Government would allow to remain fruitless—such is our mission, and we will not fail in the performance of it. As to those bold colonists who have come to implant in Algeria the flag of France, and with it all the arts of a civilised nation, need I say that the protection of the mother-country will never fail them? The institutions which I have given make them already find here their native country, with all its blessings; and, by persevering in that path, we may hope that their example will be followed, and that other populations will come and fix themselves on this soil, for ever French. The peace of Europe will allow France to show herself more generous towards her colonies, and if I have crossed the sea to remain a few moments among you, it is in order to leave here, as traces of my visit, confidence in the future, and entire faith in the destinies of France, whose efforts for the welfare of humanity are always blessed by Providence. I give as a toast, "The Prosperity of Africa."

This reply was received with the loudest acclamations.

The Imperial visitors left on the night of the 19th, and disembarked at Perpignan on account of the rough weather. They reached St. Cloud on Saturday.

The *Constitutionnel* gives a categorical denial to the reports that the islands of Sardinia and Elba are to be ceded to France, as an indemnity for the annexation of Naples and Sicily to Piedmont. A letter from Signor Nigra, Sardinian ambassador at Paris, does the same. He says:—"The new stipulation represented to exist is a mere fiction of Italy's enemies, and the documents circulated in Europe upon that subject are fabricated and absurd. For the rest you must know my personal conviction, and will believe me when I declare to you that I would never represent a government in whose political programme the cession of even the smallest portions of Italian soil should be contained."

The funeral of the Duchess d'Alba, sister to the Empress of the French, took place at the Madeleine, at Paris, with all the pomp due to her rank. There were present at the ceremony all the Ministers, several of the grand officers of the households of their Majesties, Members of the Senate, Legislative Body, and Council of State, the Members of the Spanish Embassy, and several of the representatives of Foreign Powers.

It is reported that Goyon's forces at Rome will be increased to 20,000 men.

The Chevalier de Nigra, the Sardinian ambassador, has left Paris.

The man who is said to have fired at the Emperor was a half-witted extreme partizan of the Emperor, and simply fired in the air to attract notice. He was not even detained on being recognised.—So says the *Independence Belge*.

The semi-official journals are instructed to give a positive contradiction to the rumour that the Emperor has been fishing for an invitation to Warsaw. The origin of the story is believed to be a communication made by Prince Gortschakoff to M. Thouvenel on the subject of the meeting, the nature of which communication was misrepresented by official gossip. The *Times* correspondent still adheres to the story.

General Pimodan, who died of the wounds received at the battle of Castelfidardo, was a Frenchman of staunch Legitimist principles. He quitted the army after the Revolution of 1830, and entered the Austrian service; a French paper says that he fought at Solferino. He passed from the Austrian to the Papal service, and was raised to the rank of General by Lamoricière. It appears that the family of General Pimodan having claimed his remains, the Sardinian Government immediately granted the request. The family of Pimodan is of great antiquity, a fact attested by an hotel in the Ile St. Louis, in Paris, which bears its name.

AUSTRIA.

In the sitting of the Reichsrath on Friday the committee presented its report on the state of the finances, which it declares to be most unfavourable. The committee also pronounces itself against the proposed conversion of interests. M. Von Plener, Minister of Finance, stated that the account given by the committee of the state of the finances was exaggerated. The Minister, however, acknowledged the necessity for a change in the system. M. Maager said that the question of currency could only be solved by the creation of proper institutions. Count Rechberg, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, declared that the Ministry was not authorised to follow the discussion on that ground. Count Clam Martinez, the reporter of the committee, denied that the committee had taken too gloomy a view of matters, and claimed a change of the system which had been followed up to the present time. The report of the committee was in the end unanimously adopted.

At Saturday's sitting Count Clam Martinez declared that the laws concerning the public press were not satisfactory, and proposed the insertion of a demand for their revision in the reports of the committee. The majority of the committee agreed to this proposition.

The reports of the majority and the minority of the committee were then read by the reporters. Count Szichsen declared that the cause of all the evils in Austria was to be found in the system of Government. It is now absolutely necessary to satisfy the wants of each province, based as they are upon political and historical right. The question of Hungary especially demands a solution. It is the duty of the Council to discover in what way the

individuality of the provinces can be re-established without disturbing the union of the different parts of the empire. The application of this project to each single province should be arranged between the Sovereign and the Provincial Diet. Mr. Heyn then justified the view taken by the minority of the committee, and said that if the majority would state their intentions more distinctly, an understanding with the minority might then be possible. He expressed a hope that the majority would adopt the concluding words of the minority's report, which proposes, as the programme for the political reorganisation of Austria, the unity of the empire, and as much as possible the autonomy of each province.

The Austrian war steamers in the Neapolitan waters have been ordered to return to Trieste, as the Austrian Government, on account of the offers made by the King of Naples to Garibaldi to join him with an auxiliary corps against Venetia, can no longer offer hospitality to his Majesty.

VENETIA.

The official *Gazette* of Venice publishes a proclamation of the Lieutenant-General, increasing the military patrols, and limiting the use of arms for the suppression of revolutionary attempts.

RUSSIA.

The Prince Regent will arrive at Warsaw on the evening of the 13th October. The Emperor Alexander, the Prince Regent, and the Emperor of Austria will meet on the 14th October. The Emperor Alexander will be accompanied to Warsaw by Prince Gortschakoff, his Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Prince Regent of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria will consequently have with them Baron de Schleinitz and Count de Rechberg.

SERVIA.

The *Serbske Novine* announces that Prince Milosch is not dead, but, on the contrary, is recovering. His complete restoration to health is expected.

SYRIA.

According to advices from Beyrout Fuad Pasha, after having consulted with General Beaufort d'Hautpoul, had called together the chiefs of the Mutualis, and prohibited their giving any refuge to the Druses. It was said that military operations would commence after the hot weather.

In his letter from Beyrout, dated Sept. 1st, the correspondent of the *Times* alludes to the exaggerated stories that were abroad as to the atrocities practised by the Druses in the late massacres. He says:—

The conduct of the Druses at Deir-el-Kamar, Hasbeya, and Rasheya was sufficiently horrible to require no exaggeration. The naked truth is terrible, heartrending, and must brand them, or some of them, as bloodthirsty savages, for whom death would be almost too mild a punishment. But there are at Beyrout Europeans, I regret to say, and native Christians who are still suffering from the effects of terror, whose minds appear to have lost their balance, and who view it as treason to race and faith for an Englishman and a Christian to refuse to credit all the stories that are circulated, and to demur to proposals for the decimation of the Druses and their expulsion from their homes.

The writer had made two excursions into the Druse districts in the mountains, with no more formidable weapon in his possession than the lead-pointed style of a note book. He was received with great hospitality; the information that he was an Englishman being sufficient to obtain him a welcome. At Shumlan, he had an interview with Sheikh Hussein Talheok, which is thus described:—

The Sheikh is called by his nation the "head," or "brains," of the Druses. By Englishmen he is styled "Old Foxy," and it is probable that both titles are characteristic, for he is very intelligent and very rascally. Between fifty and sixty years of age, straight as a lance, and with eyes and features tutored never to betray a passing thought, the Sheikh appeared like a courteous old gentleman. He was very anxious to learn what was thought in England of the Druses—what course she would adopt towards them—if she would abandon them to their enemies, and allow them to be punished without being heard. In reply to the Sheikh's inquiries I stated that I could not pretend to know or forecast the policy of the English Government, but that it was not the fashion in England to abandon old friends so long as they were worthy of friendship; and that it was contrary to the spirit of our laws, as well as repugnant to our sense of justice, to condemn and punish men without their being heard. He then asked how I thought the Druses might save their lives and property. "By seizing and delivering up to justice all those among them who have been guilty of crime," was my reply. This was evidently treading on delicate ground, and when I asked if the Druses were prepared to do it the Sheikh turned and wound about, coming back to the starting-point, without saying "Yes" or "No" in the flow of words to which he gave way. Still, I kept him to it. Then he started difficulties. He had no authority to act, and were he to attempt to arrest a criminal who resisted and was killed in the struggle he would be punished as a murderer. What could he, an old man, do? No Druse would fire upon another to bring him to punishment for killing a Maronite during the war. To these and a thousand similar objections there was but one answer. If the Druse Sheikh had not the authority or the inclination to purge the nation of those who had dishonoured it by the atrocities of Deir-el-Kamar, Hasbeya, and Rasheya, then did they justify and render necessary foreign intervention. That justice should be done was absolutely required. If the Druses could not or would not do it, others must; while, lastly, the English Government could have nothing to do with a people—could not plead in their behalf—who concealed from

justice the slayers in cold blood of unarmed, defenceless men. After talking until the perspiration streamed down his face, and he was compelled to take off his turban several times, the Sheikh at last affirmed that he guaranteed a fair and impartial trial the authorities of the Druse nation, if instructed by their Kaimakan or the representative of the Porte, would arrest every one of their people, no matter what his condition, who was known to have been guilty of crime, or who might be denounced, and send him to be judged. Whether when the time came the Druse Sheikh would keep their word remains to be seen, for their reputation for veracity is very little better than that of the Maronites and native Christians. But it is no more than fair to add that what appeared their greatest difficulty was with respect to their having a fair trial, and it was to obtain the next best thing to that—an opportunity of being heard before they were punished—that the Sheikh gave me the official statement of their case of which I sent you a résumé in my last. At the same time Sheikh Hussein said he feared England had determined to abandon them to their old enemies—the native Christians and French agents—rather than displease the Emperor Napoleon, whose prestige has risen enormously as ours has declined; and that in case England should do so, if the Druses would listen to him, they would forsake their homes, and for ever abandon the Lebanon, bending to the storm they were unable to resist in their isolated position. "Let our lands and houses be valued and purchased from us. With the proceeds we can establish ourselves in some other portion of the Sultan's territory, where we shall be able to protect ourselves without the aid of an alliance." "For myself," he continued, "I forgoe so much misery for our nation that, were a man to bring an order for me to be impaled alive, I would kiss the ground in gratitude for my eyes being closed to the bloodshed and desolation which will befall Lebanon. There was one other point on which I asked for information, and that was, supposing a military expedition to be made into the mountains, would the Druses resist? "Not against the Turks, for they are the soldiers of the Porte, which is, after all, our Government." Against the French, I asked, if they advanced alone, and was answered by a shrug of the shoulders, which implied the matter was dubious.

As to his reception among the mountaineers, the writer says:—

Occasionally, and generally in the narrowest and worst parts of the road, we met gangs of Druses, easily recognisable by their bearing and clean white turbans, driving mules and asses laden with bags of cocoons that were difficult to pass, or sacks of corn. Sometimes we overtook Druse families, and even Christians, migrating into the interior, beyond the reach of the gallant attentions of European troops. From none did we receive the slightest molestation, but often frank and cordial greetings. One emigrant, when he discovered our nationality, rushed to and fro among the members of his family, shouting "Ingles," to rummage out a handful of figs to offer us. It would be absurd to deny that these numerous courtesies did create a favourable feeling, for we knew that they were traditional, and not put on for the occasion; and, except among those poor "pagans," I know no people to whose good will the title of an Englishman is a secure passport. Elsewhere we got no civilities but what we purchased. At the same time it was a source of deep regret that a people possessing so many good points as the Druses do—hospitality, valour, good morals, and, comparatively speaking, uprightness—should remain heathens, and act with a ferocity towards their enemies in war which has hardly a parallel in ancient or modern times, and which brands their national character with indelible disgrace.

Of the latter qualities evidence was only too abundant in the streets of Deir-el-Kamar, the scene of one of the most hideous massacres. A lengthened and horrible description is given of this locality. The *Daily News* correspondent also describes a visit to this village, less minute, but more available for quotation:—

Although the place was under the special government of the Sultan, no effort whatever has been made to bury the dead, even at this date of two months and a half after the tragedy. What has been done to hasten the disappearance of human bodies has been effected by the dogs, and wolves, and jackals of the surrounding districts. It was a fearful scene. Here stood, ninety days ago, a thriving town of 8,000 souls and upwards; and when the troubles in Lebanon broke out nearly 2,000 Christians from various parts had sought refuge in the place. Where are now those images of God? Where are the comfortable homes, the thriving trades, the rich silk crops, the produce of grapes and of olives, the hundreds of working silk looms that this population possessed? Where are the wives and daughters of these traders and landowners, where the happy children, the hearty welcome which all strangers received, the wealth in dress and jewels with which the matrons were adorned? The men of the place—ay, and some of the women, too, for I counted no less than a dozen in one spot—the men are here; these corrupting masses of putrid skulls are all that remains of them; their houses are all burnt or pulled down; their property all plundered or destroyed; their women beggars in the streets of Beyrout; their male children hacked to pieces by the knives of the Druses. Amongst so many horrors it was difficult to select one place more fearful than another, but the Maronite Church and the Turkish Governor's divan, or receiving-room, exceeded all I could have believed possible. The former is surrounded by a small courtyard, the door of which was shut. When we opened it the stench was something hardly to be conceived. On the pavement in front of the church, to which a large portion of the inhabitants had evidently fled for shelter, the dead bodies lay literally heaped in dozens one upon another, as they had been murdered and flung down. The steps up to the church are white, and down them was a broad purple mark of twenty or thirty feet long, from the interior of the altar rails out far beyond the door, which told but too plainly the tale of murder. The body of the church is about the size of the Look Chapel, in the Harrow-road, the court-yard is broader, but about half its length. But in no part of that church, on no inch of that court, could any man, put he his steps ever so nicely, walk without putting his foot on some part or other of a dead man's body. The skeletons are, with few exceptions, perfectly naked, for every survivor of

the massacre that I have questioned—and more than a hundred have related the same tale to various parties in Beyrout—say so cold-blooded were the Druses in their murderous work, that, before butchering a man whose clothes were at all good, they first made him undress himself, and then hacked him to pieces with their long knives, thus preserving his garments uncut and unstained with blood. For some reason or other, however, they appear not to have taken the Maronite priests' clothes, as I observed many of the corpses still clad in the black coarse gown of the monks. The church and court-yard were strewn with torn church books and broken church ornaments; but here, as everywhere else, all that could be turned to the slightest use, even to the wooden lintels of the doors and the frames of the windows, had been taken away by the marauding hordes of murderers.

But even more than by the sight of the Maronite church was I astonished and sickened on going into the Turkish Governor's room in the far interior of the Serai. Here the great slaughter seems to have taken place. Here—two and a half months after these murders—the ground of the room was still discoloured and fat with human blood. Here still lay about fragments of torn dresses and clothing, bearing witness to many fearful deeds of blood. And here, below the large window of the room, lay heap upon heap and pile upon pile of corrupting human bodies, a seething mass of advanced putrefaction. Here, too, were torn mass books and Gospels in numbers, and also many pages of a well-printed edition of "Fénélon's Life," in French, showing that in this, the Government house, no doubt some of the better-educated Christian community had sought a refuge, but had found a grave. My very soul sickened at all I had seen, and I left the town sooner than I otherwise would had I remained to see everything that bore witness to the bloodthirstiness of the Druses, or the iniquitous treachery of the Turks.

The *Times* correspondent found the palace of Bleddin a ruin. The magnificent apartments, decorated in the style of Damascus, were degraded and ruined by the dirt and depredations of the soldiers. One circumstance will show the ruin that had fallen upon the palace:—

On the seat of honour, in the Hall of Audience, lay a mangy hound, so gorged with his horrible food as to be indifferent to our presence, and scarcely able, when beaten, to sneak away. In the terraced gardens of the palace human remains were scattered about, and in the courtyard I picked up a grapeshot. Along the road leading from the palace down to the glen we came upon signs of the massacre at every few yards—blood scattered on the walls, or in dark cakes among the dust, or staining the stones of the road.

The Druses had taken no measures to bury the remains of the victims of the massacre.

The writer was at Damascus on the 7th of Sept., on which day the four superior officers of the Turkish army who were implicated in the massacres, and had been condemned to death by the council of war, were shot on the Meidan, in the presence of a large concourse of people from the city and detachments representing all the arms in garrison in Damascus. They had been condemned by a military court-martial. The first of them was Ahmed Pasha, late Governor-General of Damascus. Coffee-house politicians had been for weeks prophesying that it would provoke a popular explosion among the Moslems, and that Fuad Pasha would not dare to attempt it. The thing was done, and there was no change in the appearance of the city, or in the demeanour of the Moslem population. Ahmed Pasha held the rank of Mushir, or Field Marshal, in the Sultan's army, and was engaged in the Crimea in a high command:—

On him fell the chief responsibility of the massacres, not only at Damascus, but also at Rasheya and Hasbeia. Invested with the chief military authority over the army of Arabia, and uniting with it the highest civil authority, he was repeatedly entreated by our consul, Mr. Brandt, to send out an escort to fetch in the people of Rasheya and Hasbeia, and he promised to do so. He, however, did nothing. He waited until the catastrophe was consummated, and then satisfied himself with the reflection that it was too late. When Osman Pasha returned from infamously betraying the Christians of Hasbeia helpless into the hands of their enemies, Ahmed Pasha received him as a conqueror. Although warned by these earlier massacres, and solemnly adjured by the Consuls of the Christian Powers to do his duty, when the Christian quarter of Damascus was burnt and plundered, he showed himself wanting in every quality of a Governor. No attempt was made under his orders to arrest the conflagration, and the houses of the Christians, who dared not move, were burning for a week. He was asked to set a guard at the gates, to prevent the influx of the murderous rabble from the villages of the plain, but he did nothing. A third part of the male Christian population was massacred, yet the Pasha was never seen without the walls of his palace. Detachments of troops were occasionally sent out, but no officer of rank ever headed them. Cannon were sent to the Christian quarter to clear it of plunderers, but they were never used; and during the whole course of the massacre the troops fired but few shots, and those mostly without effect. The greater part of the force in Damascus was kept at the Palace to defend this faintant general and governor.

The second superior officer executed was Osman Bey

Who, being in command of the Turkish troops at Hasbeia when the Druses attacked the place, first persuaded the whole Christian population of the town to go into the Serai, or Government House, promising them protection. He then made them give up to him, as the representative of the Sultan's Government, all their arms, and when this was done—when all the Christian inhabitants to the amount of some two thousand were perfectly at his mercy—he let in the Druses, by whom every man and every male child was ruthlessly butchered in cold blood—Osman Bey's troops helping in the fearful

tragedy, and adding to the measure of their iniquity by ill-treating and violating many of the women.

The next on the list, Ali Bey, was, like Osman Bey, a colonel in the Turkish army. He it was who, being in command of the troops in the streets of Damascus on the 9th of July, when the disturbance broke out, instead of using the ample means he had to put down the insurrection, suffered his fanatical zeal to get the better of his judgment, and allowed his men to help the mob. The latter thus taking courage proceeded from bad to worse, the ruffian rabble raised the cry that the troops were with them, and the result was, as we know, the massacre of five thousand Christians.

The last executed was Mustapha Bey, of whom it is enough to say that he behaved at Rasheya exactly the same as Osman Bey did at Hasbeia, and with the same results. All three—Osman, Ali, and Mustapha—were Turkish colonels.

Lord Dufferin was at Damascus at the time of the executions, and to his lordship's firmness is attributed Fuad Pasha's resolution in carrying out the sentence. "At any rate it is England that has now got the credit with the Christians of Syria of acting without much talking, and without any bluster." There were still in Beyrout, whither Fuad Pasha had gone, several Turkish officials awaiting trial:—

Kourschid Pasha, late governor of this place; Osman Effendi, late kekia, or deputy-governor; Achmet Effendi, late chief of the local treasury; Thir Pasha, late military chief of division, and the late governor of Deir-el-Kamar, whose name I cannot call to mind. Besides these, there are several military officers who were present at Deir-el-Kamar when the massacre took place, but did not prevent it. A whole host of Druses—sheiks and their followers—have yet to be caught and put on trial, so that Fuad will neither have much idle time on his hands nor will he get away from Syria for some time to come.

The *Daily News* correspondent says that throughout the whole of the Druse districts, which he had just visited, there were evident signs that no small amount of plunder had found its way into the villages of those people.

Every Druse you meet is dressed in a good broadcloth jacket, with a new white muslin turban, and a waistcoat of that peculiar patterned silk stuff which was the speciality of Deir-el-Kamar in the way of fabrics. In every town and every hamlet it appears to be high holiday with the inhabitants; for, owing to the ease with which their past plunder enables them to live, no work whatever is done, but all classes seem to be taking their ease, or kief. In the village of Abeigh, where I remained two nights with the American missionary, Mr. Calhoun, several sheiks of the Abou-Neked and Manadun family visited me, and I returned their call. It is believed that of these Abeigh sheiks nearly all will come out with clean hands, so far as the massacres of Deir-el-Kamar are concerned. Throughout the whole of the disturbances they have done their very best to keep their village and the district over which they rule quiet, and have in a great measure succeeded; so much so, that none of the property of the Christian peasants has been touched, and the American missionary as well as the Italian Capuchin missionary has resided in perfect tranquillity throughout the summer. But one and all of the Druses, sheiks and peasants, are, as well they may be, in a very great fright for the future.

AMERICA.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

The Republicans had carried the Maine election. From Vermont the election returns from 143 towns gave Fairbanks 14,745 majority, a republican gain since last year of 2,937. Fairbanks will undoubtedly reach 22,000. The Senate is unanimously republican; while the house thus far stands: Republicans, 175; Democrats, 17, a Republican gain of 6 over last year.

The progress of Senator Seward from Detroit to Lansing, Michigan, which place he reached on the 7th, was one continued ovation, the people turning out in great numbers to greet him at every station. At Lansing the demonstrations of welcome were most enthusiastic, delegations being present from all the surrounding country in unprecedented numbers. The immense crowd was addressed by Mr. Seward, General Nye, and others. Mr. Seward proceeded to Jackson the same evening.

The Breckinridge State Central Committee met at the Astor House on the 7th, and appointed a sub-committee of three to confer with the sub-committee appointed by the Douglas State Committee, and try to negotiate a union between the two parties; but, after holding two conferences, the committee were unable to agree upon the terms of the coalition, and further negotiations were postponed to next morning.

Senator Douglas reached Harrisburg on the 7th, and was received with demonstrations similar to those which have greeted him everywhere. He addressed a large crowd in the evening. The programme of his future movements embrace a number of prominent places in the west. It was understood, also, that he had received very pressing invitations to again visit the south, one from Vicksburg, Missouri, being signed by fifty prominent citizens.

According to the Washington correspondence of the *New York Times*, the United States Government had given its assent and co-operation to the intended mediation of England, Prussia, France, and Spain in the affairs of Mexico, and Mr. M'Lean had received instructions to that effect.

Professor Lowe had again failed in inflating his balloon in which he intends to voyage to Europe. He intended to start at the first favourable opportunity.

Advices from Honduras state that Walker evacuated Truxillo on the 1st inst., in compliance with orders from the commander of the British man-of-war that had arrived.

Advices from Mexico state that Miramon, on his return to the capital, resigned the Presidency, but was re-elected by the Council of State.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Euryalus arrived at the Cape on the 24th July. Prince Alfred landed on the following day, and received a most enthusiastic welcome from the whole population. Numerous addresses were presented. An illumination took place in the evening. The Prince and Sir George Grey had since visited Paarl, Stellenbosch, Algoa Bay, Graham's Town, Fort Beaufort, Alice and King William's Town. His Royal Highness was everywhere warmly received. He had crossed the frontier on a visit to Moshesh and the Orange Free State. It was doubtful whether he would proceed to Natal. The Prince was expected to return to Cape Town September 1st, when he would lay the foundation-stones of the breakwater and Sailors' Home. His Royal Highness was to inaugurate the new public library, hold a review of the volunteers, and attend the carnival and public ball to be given in his honour. The Euryalus was to leave for England the first or second week in September.

News from Mr. Moffatt, the Zambesi missionary, was to May 9. The prospects of the mission in the Matabele country were more favourable, but the old king still maintained a very provoking attitude.

News had been received from Linyanti, but up to the middle of April Dr. Livingstone had not arrived.

Business at the Cape was dull. The colonists have petitioned the Queen by this mail for relief in the wine duties.

INDIA.

By the arrival of the Overland mail we have Bombay papers to the 24th of August. They are chiefly occupied with the obvious comments suggested by the death of Mr. James Wilson, following as it did so closely upon that of Sir Henry Ward. It is admitted on all hands that the loss of the Financial Commissioner will be severely felt. The funeral of the lamented gentleman took place in the afternoon of the 12th of August, and, according to the *Englishman*, almost the entire male European population of Calcutta, together with many natives of rank and influence, accompanied his body to the grave, as a last token of respect and sympathy.

The vacant seat in the Legislative Council through the retirement of Sir James Outram has been conferred on Mr. Cecil Beadon, who was sworn in on the 11th August. It is not easy to find a successor to the late Financial Commissioner, but it was rumoured at Calcutta that the Right. Hon. Robert Lowe had been offered the post.

The death of Sir Henry Ward appears to have been wholly unexpected. On the morning of the 2nd August his excellency received guests as usual at his public breakfast, and afterwards transacted some business. Soon after noon, however, symptoms of decided cholera made their appearance, and at 9.30 p.m. of the same day he breathed his last. The funeral took place on the following evening, with every demonstration of public respect and private sorrow.

The Income Tax Bill was gazetted on July 28, as Act No. 32 of 1860, and entitled "An Act for Imposing Duties on Profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades, and Offices." It is satisfactory to learn that Mr. Wilson had completed and arranged all the details for the collection of the tax before he was too much prostrated by illness to attend to public business.

The good faith of his Highness the Nizam during the late troubles has not been allowed to pass without due recognition. The debt of 65 lakhs due to the British Government has been remitted, and the districts of Dharaseo, Raichore, and Shorapoor, yielding an annual revenue of 14 lakhs, have been ceded to his highness, who in return gives up certain lands on the Godavery worth Rs. 20,000 per annum. A khillut, consisting of British manufactures to the value of 10,000*l.*, will be presented to the Nizam, and others valued at 3,000*l.* each to the Newabs Salar Jung and Shums-ool-Oomrah. Inferior rewards and gratuities will also be conferred upon men of less note.

The *Bombay Times* says:—"We are glad to advise that a seasonable fall of rain has dissipated the fears so widely entertained in the north-west of an approaching famine. The relief is not universal, but sufficient, it would seem, to remove anxiety."

A private letter from Nepal reports that the cholera had broken out as bad as it was four years ago, when it was very destructive. The wife of Bala Rao, brother of the infamous Nana, has been carried off by this epidemic.

Advices received yesterday from India show that the trade upon the Indus is rapidly increasing, and only awaits proper facilities of transport to acquire important dimensions. The chief articles brought down the river appear to be wool, sugar, seeds, cashmere shawls and cloths, rugs, ghee, and saltpetre. Up the river the chief articles are bale goods of all kinds, beer and wines, haberdashery, china, cutlery, &c.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

It is said that Baron von Schleinitz will have a conference at Coblenz on the 9th October with Lord John Russell.

Recent letters from Marsala speak unfavourably of the vine crops, and it is feared that the vintage will this year be considerably below the average.

An official return shows that in Spain there are

now 1,000 miles of railway open for traffic, 250 in course of execution, and 250 conceded.

There has been a comet visible in the Australian skies lately, but where it came from and where it is going to, or whether it is any old acquaintance, was more than was then known.

A correspondent of the *Times* writes to remove the impression that fortifications are being constructed at Boulogne. The works going on there he says are simply for the purpose of improving the place as a commercial port.

We regret to have to state that cholera, of a somewhat malignant character, has appeared amongst the troops at Gibraltar. This dreadful disease has for some time existed amongst the civil population in Spain, and gradually extended first to Algeiras, from thence to the Spanish lines, and subsequently to Gibraltar.

THE FIJI ISLANDS.—A correspondent of the *Sydney Herald*, writing from Fiji, gives an encouraging account of the progress of matters there. The new settlement at Port Kinnaird, founded by Mr. Consul Pritchard, is prospering, and the bush is being vigorously cleared to make way for cotton plantations. Colonel Smythe is to examine and report to her Majesty's Government as to the expediency of the annexation of these islands to the British Crown, and we hope that his report will be favourable, though the management of a native population is not an art in which the British generally have excelled.

LAMORICIERE'S EXCUSE FOR SERVING THE POPE.—A Turin letter of the 17th says:—"I am able to give you details of the interview between General Fanti's aide-de-camp and General de Lamoricière, which, if true, are curious, and suggestive of the Papal general's plans and expectations. After the general had heard Fanti's intimations read and translated, he exclaimed with a laugh, 'Why, that is war, and nothing less!' He refused to give any answer, but conversed for some time with the young envoy in the midst of his staff. In addition to other things, he remarked, 'I did not certainly expect an attack from that side. But we are ready. I thought Garibaldi would come first from the Abruzzi. Your generals are, of course, aware that I can hold Ancona for fifty days. Ah! ah! That's a long while. You will perhaps have lost Alessandria by that time. I am represented as an enemy of liberty; on the contrary, I am its defender. I oppose the destruction of the Papal power, for that would make Napoleon the head of religion, as Queen Victoria is in England, the Emperor Alexander in Russia,' &c. These observations, made with an unconcerned and almost ironical air, gave the interview a curious character."

THE MORMONS AT THE SALT LAKE.—A Salt Lake correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, writing August 10th, says:—"The Mormons are busy erecting in every settlement substantial buildings for council-houses, court-houses, meeting-houses, and school-houses. Grist and saw mills, nail factories, foundries, and every kind of machine shop are becoming common. A few miles from the city Brigham is laying out a nursery with a million acres, which he calculates will, in ten years, turn him in as many dollars. The building of the Great Temple has recommenced, and every spare team is hauling the massive rock from Cotton-road into the City. Of the magnitude of this edifice, your readers will form some notion from the fact that the foundation alone cost 60,000 dols., and a contract has recently been concluded for the hauling of the rock and the basement storey, a distance of ten miles, for 80,000 dols. For the mere hauling of the rock for the basement storey, without considering anything for labour in quarrying, is this nice little sum to be expended. The building is to cover an area of 21,550 feet." The Mormon leaders have no idea of quitting Utah, and they tell the people so and encourage them to make improvements. Brigham Young declares they cannot be driven out. He thus closed a speech during his recent northern tour:—"Shall we, like the Presbyterians, Methodists, and others, simply prepare to die, and then depart? No; I intend to persevere in fighting the devil until he is driven from the face of the earth, and it is turned into a paradise, and so prepared that angels and Jesus will come and dwell here." The Mormon emigration from the states had begun to arrive at the date of the letter.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The reports of the progress of the harvest we publish to-day indicate that adverse weather has prevailed throughout the country at intervals during the past week. This has, of course, retarded the operations of the farmers, but not to so great an extent as might have been expected, intervening periods of sunshine having been taken advantage of for housing the corn that had been cut. So much, too, has now been gathered in, that the weather is viewed with less anxiety than was the case a fortnight ago. At the same time, it is much to be desired that a few warm sunny days may be afforded for housing the outstanding corn. Our previous view of the quantity and quality of the crop is not materially altered by the present reports. The probability is that the quantity may hardly come up to the average, and that the quality also will be slightly inferior. This is consequent partly on the unfavourable season, but also arises in a great measure, from the undue haste with which some farmers have stacked the corn, which has subsequently become heated, and thereby depreciated in value. Much grain, too, is, from a similar

cause, unfit at present for grinding purposes.—*Star* of Monday.

The reports of the condition of the potato are not improving. A Limerick paper says that the accounts from every district are disheartening. The price per stone was nearly doubled on Saturday. This, however, is not the worst sign; for when the blight is ascertained to have really set in prices generally fall, holders being anxious to get rid of their stocks upon any terms. As yet, therefore, people will be slow to believe that "the disease is as universal as in the year 1846-7."

Postscript.

Wednesday, September 26, 1860.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

THE PAPAL STATES.

PARIS, Tuesday Morning.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes an article signed by M. Boniface on the influences which urge the Pope to leave Rome. The *Constitutionnel* says:—"A very near future will apprise us whether these influences will be victorious." The same journal further says:—"It is unreasonable to ask that France should declare war against Sardinia. France will not extend her intervention beyond Rome. Were she to act otherwise, she would render herself suspected to Europe and odious to Italy." The *Constitutionnel*, in conclusion, expresses the hope that the Pope may resist the counsels which are given to him through hatred to France.

ROME, Sept. 23.

The Pope has sent to inquire the intentions of the Emperor Napoleon in reference to the Roman States. The purport of the Emperor's reply is not known, but his Majesty is said to have mentioned that France had not allowed Spain to interfere in favour of the Pope.

Some free corps have arrived within thirty-four miles of Rome. Frascati and Albano have been occupied by the French. In the combat at Montefiascone, seventy Pontifical soldiers were killed and wounded. Eight Irishmen are among the dead. Frosinone and Velletri are tranquil.

No news has been received from General Lamoricière.

Great consternation prevails at Rome.

RIMINI, Sept. 25.

(OFFICIAL DESPATCH.)

After some hours' firing, the garrison of the fortress of Santo Leo surrendered at discretion. The Sardinian troops occupied the fortress yesterday at noon. Several officers and soldiers of the Sardinian army distinguished themselves in the attack. The flying columns, commanded by Brignon, have made 500 other prisoners.

PERUGIA, Sept. 24 (Evening).

The column of General Massi and the Chasseurs of the Tiber have entered Civita Castellana, and occupied the fortress. Sixty of the garrison were made prisoners. Captain Ducci has arrived at Toscanella. He will occupy Corneto this evening, the French having left that town and taken the road to Civita Vecchia. Great enthusiasm prevails among the population.

ROME (via Marseilles), Sept. 22.

The official journal publishes the note of Cardinal Antonelli, claiming the assistance of the Catholic Powers against Sardinia.

The Pontifical troops are said to have re-occupied Ponceano.

A despatch from Gaeta, dated 22nd inst., and published in Rome, asserts that the Neapolitans had beaten the Garibaldians at Capua, on the 19th and 21st inst.

General Goyon has sent a detachment to Corneto. Another will leave to-morrow for Albano, on the Neapolitan frontier.

TURIN AND NAPLES.

TURIN, Sept. 25 (Evening).

The Marquis de Pallavicini has been received by the King in private audience, but has not yet left Turin. Cardinal Sforza has been expelled from Naples, by order of the Dictatorial Government.

THE AUSTRIAN REICHSRATH.

VIENNA, Tuesday.

In yesterday's sitting of the Reichsrath, Cardinal Rauscher agreed that the greatest possible autonomy should be granted to the provinces, but at the same time principally insisted on the necessity for maintaining the unity of the empire.

Prince Auersperg recommended that equal constitutional rights should be granted to the provinces, and that the basis of the liberties acquired in 1848 should be recognised. The Prince further recommended a greater extension of the ancient institution of provincial diets by the admission of representatives from the citizens and the rural population.

Count Mulath condemned the privileges of certain classes of society. He also spoke in favour of the unity of the Empire according to the tenor of the Pragmatic Sanction.

Count Apponyi stated that the re-establishment of the former constitutional privileges of Hungary could be effected without any danger to the State.

M. Manger preferred sacrificing the historical

rights of his compatriots to the establishment of the representative system throughout the whole Empire.

AMERICA.

Advices from Mexico state that preparations were being made at Vera Cruz to resist the threatened attack by the Spaniards, which is expected next month.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales had visited Brampton, Georgetown, Guelph, Berlin, Stratford, and St. Mary, and was received everywhere with enthusiasm. The Prince received an address from Belleville, inviting him to visit that town. His Royal Highness declined, and left London for Samina on the 13th inst. After distributing medals among the Indians, who presented a tomahawk, horns, arrows, &c., the Prince returned to London in the evening, and held a levee, which was numerously attended. The Prince reached Niagara Falls on the 14th inst., and would remain there two or three days. At night the Falls were illuminated with blue lights, Bengal fires, &c.

Blondin was to cross the Falls on the 15th instant. The weather during the week was cold and wet.

The jury had commenced an investigation relative to the wreck of the Lady Elgin, but nothing additional was elicited.

Telegraphic lines are being rapidly established across the late Pontifical territory; on the 20th they had reached Macerata; thence they are being continued to Rieti and Civita Ducale, where they will join the Neapolitan lines.

The citadel of Messina is, it appears, still in possession of the troops of Francis II. The soldiers receive double pay and double rations. The paymaster, who has deserted, states that neither the general nor any of the officers can control the soldiers, they are like so many wild beasts; some want orders to be given to enter the city and plunder; others, more infuriated, speak of bombarding, and of killing every officer who opposes their hostile intentions.

The adventures of General Antony Schmidt occupy the *Journal de Savoie*. He was escorted by two Piedmontese officers over the Mont Cenis. At Chambéry he took his place in a railway carriage, but an English tourist declaring that he would as soon sit alongside Haynau, pulled out pistols, and Schmidt had to wait for a night train. He probably crept off incog through France to Geneva.

THE EDINBURGH ANNUITY-TAX.—The Edinburgh Town Council last week passed a series of resolutions for the imposition of the Annuity commutation assessment, along with the police rates, in terms of the late act. The assessment for the combined purposes is 1s. 9d. per pound on four-fifths of the clear annual rental or value, within the royalty, and 1s. 4d. beyond the royalty. A large majority of the Council, as may be remembered, strenuously opposed the passing of the act, demanding still more favourable terms, and a section of the opponents of the tax still oppose all resolutions to work out the act, and threaten to resign their seats in November rather than put their names to the bonds for payment of stipend to the city clergy.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—CLARA NOVELLO.—The two "farewell performances" of this great and favourite artiste, "the brightest luminary of the sacred concert-room," will take place this week. To-day Madame Novello will support the soprano part in the oratorio of the "Creation" in the centre transept of the Palace—an oratorio and a locality in which some of her greatest triumphs have been achieved. The other solo parts will be taken by Madame Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Wilby Cooper, Mr. Weiss, and Mr. Santley. The band will be carefully organised on a sufficient scale, and the chorus will consist of 2,000 performers from the members of the Vocal Association, the whole under the direction of Mr. Benedict. On Saturday the "Messiah" will be performed.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT STOCKPORT.—An extraordinary accident, causing the death of several persons, occurred on Monday, at Stockport. The day had been fixed for the opening of the Vernon-park, and an immense crowd collected to witness the ceremony. In dispersing, however, the crush was so great that a large number of persons were thrown down, trampled on, and suffocated, seven being killed.

THE STEPNEY MURDER.—Yesterday (Tuesday) evening it was reported that the man Mullins would be further remanded by the magistrate, to give the detective police proper time to complete the evidence in such an important case.

MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

An unusually small supply of English wheat was on sale here, to-day, mostly in very poor condition. Both red and white samples of good quality moved off freely, at fully Monday's advance in the quotations; but inferior kinds were a slow inquiry, at that day's currency. There was a large quantity of foreign wheat on the stands. The transactions, however, both for town and country consumption, were rather numerous, at very full prices. Floating cargoes of grain were rather dearer. Fine barley commanded rather more money, and other kinds were quite as dear as last week. Fine malt was somewhat firm in price; but other kinds ruled very inactive. The oat trade was steady, and good sound corn was rather dearer. Beans and peas were scarce, and in request, at very full prices. Flour moved off steadily, at extreme rates. The supply of foreign-made is good.

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour.
English	780	100	2,190	10	890
Irish	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign	12,710	1,000	—	4,140	2,550 sacks.

ORIGINAL

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THE NONCONFORMIST is registered for transmission abroad.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1860.

SUMMARY.

The discord that obtains between those who are working together for the independence and unity of Italy is the greatest danger that cause has yet encountered. The rumours of Garibaldi's renewed protest against Count Cavour's ascendancy are confirmed by official documents. "I will never reconcile myself with men who have humiliated the national dignity and sold an Italian province," writes the Dictator to a friend in a letter published in the *Gazette* of Naples. He refuses to annex Naples, as he had refused to annex Sicily to the crown of Victor Emmanuel. "At Palermo" he says, in a proclamation to the Sicilians, "annexation was demanded, that I might not pass the Straits; at Naples it is demanded, that I may not cross the Vulture. But as long as there are chains to be broken in Italy, I will follow my course or bury my bones there." Garibaldi adheres to his resolution to proclaim the Kingdom of Italy alone from the Quirinal at Rome. Nevertheless he has proclaimed the statute of Piedmont in Naples, and his acts are entirely consistent with allegiance to Victor Emmanuel. The simple, trusting nature of the Liberator may be perverted by a few extreme men who at present surround him, but we have a firm belief that he will in the end sacrifice every predilection and prejudice to the great cause to which he has given himself. The conquest of the Marches and Umbria by the troops of Victor Emmanuel places that sovereign at the head of the revolution, and enables him to appeal to Garibaldi in language that cannot be resisted.

The Dictator's resolution to proclaim the kingdom of Italy at Rome, is not, perhaps, a very rash declaration. The Pope has lost his army, three-fourths of his "patrimony," and his financial resources. Why any longer remain at Rome, a virtual prisoner in the hands of the French. Advised by his College of Cardinals and foreign advisers to fly from the Eternal City, there is little doubt that he will eventually take that course, in spite of the officious protests of the French semi-official journals. That appears to be the solution of Italian difficulties which every one desires. The flight of the Pope would render necessary the retirement of the French from Rome, which would then become the capital of the kingdom of Italy.

But the enemies of Italian independence are not yet disarmed. Lamoricière, though defeated at Castelfidardo, has thrown himself into Ancona—besieged by sea and land by the Sardinians—where he will no doubt make a desperate resistance. Francis II. still holds Capua and Gaeta, with an army which, under better command, might be able to occasion Garibaldi much trouble. It is probable that before Garibaldi's campaign in the north of Naples is completed, there will have been time to re-establish an understanding between himself and his Sovereign.

Meanwhile the Emperor of the French has returned from his tour to Algeria, where he has been speaking words of peace, and promising to spread over the land "the blessings of civilisation." The false report of an attempt on his life has brought out expressions of opinion from the English press, indicating a marked reaction in public feeling. The *Times* gives Louis Napoleon a character quite inconsistent with the usual description of him as an unprincipled

aggressor, and calls to mind that we have been as much in danger of war with France under former Sovereigns as under the present Emperor, whose domestic policy is indeed, "in the long run, favourable to peace." Therefore, the leading journal must recognise Louis Napoleon as necessary to France and Europe. "If he has not established claims to our gratitude, he has succeeded in making us fear his premature death more than the continuance of his power." The article from which we quote affords abundant proof of the insincerity of the alarm as to the intentions of the Emperor Napoleon.

The Social Science Congress was opened at Glasgow, on Monday, by Lord Brougham, at the age of eighty-three, in an inaugural address of three hours in length, which rapidly and skilfully reviewed the principal social and political topics of the day. The meetings have opened auspiciously, and promise to bring together a greater mass of information on various questions of social importance than have ever before been produced.

The eloquent speech of Senator Seward, at Detroit, draws a sad picture of the fallen position occupied by the United States, mainly in consequence of the gangrene of slavery that has eaten into her vitality. In heartily supporting Mr. Lincoln as the Republican candidate for the Presidency, he emphatically calls upon his countrymen to retrace the policy of the last forty years, and decide that there shall be no more extension of slave territory. Mr. Seward's appeals are believed to have produced a considerable effect, even upon his opponents. The large majorities for the Republicans at the recent State elections for Maine and Vermont, and the virtual failure of the attempt at fusion between the committees of the Breckinridge and Douglas parties in New York, have given fresh confidence to the supporters of Mr. Lincoln.

A terrible catastrophe on Lake Michigan but ill prepares the surrounding districts for a joyous reception of the Prince of Wales. The steamer *Lady Elgin* was run into by a schooner some thirty miles from Chicago and sunk, with the loss of some 300 out of about 400 persons on board. There appears to have been a remarkable lack of boat accommodation, and unpreparedness for such a calamity. A gallant captain and willing crew could do nothing to stop the leak, because everything was in confusion. Consequently the greater part of the excursionists, who but a few minutes before were singing and dancing, were engulfed, and a great part of those who reached the shore on parts of the wreck, were swept away by the heavy surf. Amongst the names of the lost we regret to find that of Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P., the spirited founder and proprietor of our chief illustrated journal.

NATIONALITIES.

THE question of nationalities, which came up to the surface in 1848 only to be submerged, as it then seemed, more hopelessly than ever, is again showing itself, to the perplexity and disquietude of Imperial houses. The course of events in Italy since the peace of Villafranca, the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France, avowedly with a view to restore to the empire its "natural boundaries," the attitude of passive resistance assumed by Hungary, and the discussions and recommendations of the Reichsrath at Vienna, have given a strong impulse to the sentiment, and have stimulated aspirations which, sooner or later, will assert themselves with irresistible force. Things are rapidly tending towards a final break-up of the present European dynastic system. The treaties of 1815 are crumbling away, like a mass of rotten ice before a blazing sun. Peoples are preparing to resume their normal relationships towards one another—and the artificial conglomerations into which the ambition of great historic houses has coerced the nations of Europe, and which we dignify by the expression "the balance of power," show ominous appearances of falling asunder, spite of the earnest wishes and strenuous efforts of the great Powers. In a word, Nature is beginning to assert her laws against the creations of diplomacy, and in the end—perhaps not so far off as we imagine—Nature will be certain to have her way.

For, surely, the sentiment of nationality is implanted in men by nature—is, if we may so say, a clear expression of the will of Divine Providence. The assertion will be objected to we know, and on far higher grounds than those of dynastic convenience. But we are satisfied that it is as much a part of the plan of Supreme Wisdom that mankind should be distributed, for purposes of civil government, into distinct nationalities, as that, for other ends, they should be separated into families. The instinct which prescribes these divisions is a true instinct, although it may sometimes err in its modes of manifestation. He who, for his own ambitious

ends, pointed attention to "natural boundaries," really hinted at a great truth. What those "natural boundaries" are in every case, whether determinable by geographical confirmation, by unity of race, by identity of speech, by agreement in religious faith, or by immemorial custom, it may be difficult to say, but the broad fact that natural instinct operates as a law of attraction and cohesion, on the one hand, and of repulsion and separation on the other, and thus constitutes the *substratum* of national sentiment, seems to us to be undeniable. Nor are we altogether without knowledge and experience of its uses. Distinct nationalities founded upon natural law play no unimportant part in developing the civilisation of the race. The necessities which they feel for their intercourse one with another, their marvellous mutual interdependence, the extent to which these necessities and this interdependence stimulate special forms of industry, of art, of social organisation, and of civil government, produce, or at any rate have a natural tendency to produce, higher results in the economy of man, whether social, intellectual, or moral, than could be anticipated from the forced monotony of cosmopolitanism. The friction of national varieties appears to be as essential to the growth and expansion of peoples, at least in our present state, as any other influence exerted upon us by unquestioned and unquestionable Providential law.

Imperial and dynastic ends are in direct antagonism to separate nationalities—and, unfortunately, they have now for a long time prevailed in Europe. Unfortunately, we say, looking only at the general uneasiness they have produced, and to the immense waste of exertion, treasure, and blood to which they have given rise. No doubt, the iron hand of Imperialism has an appointed work to perform, and will squeeze out of us, or crush into us, somewhat that nothing else could have done, but of which the absence in the one case, or the presence in the other, is required for the future and permanent well-being of nations. But the Imperialism which links together separate nationalities under one despotic rule, and binds them, as a hard frost binds up in one mass the most heterogeneous substances, is always abnormal, and, therefore, thank Heaven! temporary—and when its time is fully come, no political convenience, no diplomatic combinations, no military force, can avail to hold together nations destined by Providence to have an independent existence. Whether the great and final thaw is setting in just now is more than any of us can tell. There are symptoms which encourage that hope in us, and which show themselves both eastward and westward. The ice is cracking on all sides—and one by one the nations of Europe seem just ready to drop out of Imperial combinations, and resume their distinct and independent positions—but the year 1848 warns us, that a sudden thaw may be succeeded by a harder and more protracted frost.

The European system—the "balance of power"—or, in other words, the present arrangement of nations under and around what are designated "the great Powers" is rotting away at its centre. The Austrian empire is the keystone of the political arch, and Austria is evidently mouldering into her original elements. Italy has all but slipped away from her. Hungary is bound to her but by a thread which may at any moment snap. Tyrol is discontented. Croatia is sorely offended. Even Bohemia has its complaints and its longings. As to Venetia, it is as a mortified limb, not merely useless to the Empire, but a constant source of danger. How is this huge conglomerate of swelling nationalities to be unified? Twelve years have been given to the experiment. The most repressive severity has been unsparingly resorted to. A slavish Concordat with Rome has been brought into action. An immense army has been organised, drilled, and skilfully distributed. Bureaucracy and centralisation have been strained to the utmost. Liberty of speech, of nation, of deed, of conscience, has been uniformly put down. And a young, feeble-minded, but arrogant and obstinate representative of the House of Hapsburg has persisted in ruling on the principle, "*L'état, c'est moi*." Napoleon III. touched this ill-assorted empire with the sword, at Magenta and Solferino—and lo! it is collapsing. It is all hollow. It has no life in it—no natural law of cohesion—no fusive, amalgamative, assimilative principle. Its resources are dried up—its exchequer hopelessly insolvent—its very loyalty has been fooled away. Probably, at this very moment, Garibaldi and Kossuth are preparing in concert an utterance of national will which will be to the Austrian empire, what the blast of the rams' horns was before Jericho. They know well enough that in order to paralyse Austria at the extremities, they have only to assail her at the centre—and they believe, as we believe, that the hour is come when Nature will be too strong for Diplomacy, and Imperialism will drop to

pieces in the presence of an excited national sentiment. The Emperors and Kings, the petty potentates and princes of continental Europe may well contemplate the progress of Garibaldi with alarm—and the crowd of statesmen who believe in "the balance of power" may well hasten to denounce his ulterior aim as madness. We, on the contrary, are satisfied that he knows what he is about—that the intuitive genius of an earnest heart has revealed to him that the hour has come for striking down the gigantic imposture—and that he has both the simplicity of purpose and the unfaltering courage which will burst from the restraining hands of less prescient friends, and will electrify Europe by disclosing the dry-rot of Imperialism in her very centre.

And then—but no, we are not going to prophesy. All we have to say is, that whenever the question of nationalities is settled, Europe will reap from that settlement a solid peace. Until then, we fear we must look to endure, if not the atrocities inseparable from actual war, at least the inconveniences produced by rumours of war. Standing armies of disproportionate magnitude will eat away the substance of nations. France and England will compete with each other in naval preparations. Commercial enterprise will shrink from encountering the risks attendant on political insecurity. Heavy taxation will weigh upon the springs of industry. Fears and suspicions will guide the eccentric movements of European diplomacy. Restlessness will be the normal condition of European populations and governments. To this unnatural state of disquietude the interests of certain Imperial houses, and the policy which our old diplomatists regard as the *ne plus ultra* of wisdom, unhappily condemn us. We confess we look wistfully to Garibaldi as the instrument appointed by Divine Providence to deliver the nations from this frightful embarrassment. We have far more faith in his single-mindedness than in the diplomatic subtleties of Count Cavour. Both men may be aiming at the same result. The one may be as honestly intent upon his object as the other. But we had rather trust the moral instincts of Garibaldi than the intellectual astuteness of the Sardinian Premier. And we believe that the more direct the assault made upon Austria, the larger and the more glorious will be the issue. The risk, indeed, is greater in diplomatic eyes—but for those who have faith in Nature—that is in Providential law—the issue is quite as certain, and infinitely to be preferred. Imperial dynasties have most reason to dread the result.

THE PRANKS OF ORANGEISM IN CANADA.

POLITICAL religionism, it would seem, is equally unreasonable, equally selfish and exclusive, equally exacting, all the world over. It matters but little what special form it may take. As in Ireland, so in Canada, Romanism and Protestantism, so far as they are political, and aspire to ascendancy, are as intolerant and overbearing as the law will admit of their being. We are by no means surprised at the odious exhibitions of which they have been guilty. We have learned to regard the association of theological creeds with political parties as a prolific seed-plot of foolish pretensions and social disturbances—and hence, however disgusted with what has just occurred in Canada, we cannot profess to regard it with "special wonder."

A few words will suffice to put our readers in possession of the main facts to which we wish to call their attention. British policy in Canada, up to a very recent period, has been of a tenor to convert the theological differences which divide Roman Catholics from Protestants into grounds of political jealousy and hatred. There, too, as elsewhere, Celt and Saxon find in varieties of race materials for embittering the rancour of ecclesiastical feuds. The Roman Catholics being the majority of the colony, and therefore strong enough, under a free constitution, to mould the policy of Government to a considerable extent, appear to have provoked the Protestants in Upper Canada into the formation of an Orange confederacy, of which Toronto may be regarded as the head quarters. The visit of the Prince of Wales has been seized upon by both parties for a public display of their mutual antagonism. In Montreal, the Roman Catholics, chiefly French Canadians, sullenly abstained from attendance at the *fêtes* given in honour of the Prince. The Orangemen at Toronto deemed a mere negative exhibition of their party spirit inadequate to the occasion; and hence they resolved to signalise the landing of the Prince in that city by a grand Orange procession and demonstration. The Duke of Newcastle hearing of this intention, addressed a letter to Sir Edmund Head, the Governor of Canada, in which, in the most conciliatory tone, but by the most forcible considerations, he deprecated the proposed display, and announced his intention of advising the

young Prince to decline the hospitality, whether at Toronto or elsewhere, which was to be accompanied by manifestations "so alien to the spirit in which the Prince visits Canada." This appeal was loyally responded to, with rather an insignificant exception—as the only party emblem exhibited at Toronto was a portrait of the Prince of Wales in the attitude of King William when crossing the Boyne. But Kingston, at the north-east end of Lake Ontario, scorned to be thus reasonable. It was determined there to force upon the Royal guest, the heir to the British throne, a seeming complicity with party spirit. The Orangemen would have an Orange procession; they would regale the Prince's ears with the tunes of the "Boyne Water," and "Croppies lie down." The authorities of the town remonstrated; but in vain. The Orangemen of Kingston were not to be defrauded of the opportunity of flinging insult at their adversaries by the hands of their Prince. They persisted in their offensive and disloyal determination to the extent of indulging in prophetic threats that their brothers, the Orangemen of Ireland, might shake his very throne. The Prince lay off their town in his steamer for four-and-twenty hours, to give them time for consideration. But they would not yield; and so his vessel "turned round at once and went to Cobourg."

No doubt, these Kingston Orangemen, like their brethren nearer home, thought themselves bound in conscience to make this ill-natured and impudent display of their Protestant principles. Their mistake—in a worldly sense we mean—was in choosing to force it upon a reluctant Prince. It was in execrable taste. It was worse—for it was in direct violation of the spirit and precepts of the religion which they professed. We are not, therefore, sorry to see that it has brought down upon its perpetrators the severe rebuke of the public press in this country. Withering as is the contempt the Kingston Orangemen have elicited from many quarters, it is not more intense than they deserve. But it behoves us to remember that offensive exhibitions of political religionism are not by any means peculiar to Canada, and may be witnessed even in Great Britain elsewhere than in Ireland. There are solemn occasions in this country, when the Sovereign is compelled not merely to recognise, but to adopt, the symbols of ecclesiastical party—or, as the Duke of Newcastle, in his letter to Sir Edmund Head, pithily puts it, "symbols of religious and political organisation distasteful to another creed." The party spirit born of State Churchism has no scruples of delicacy in hurling something very like defiance at Dissenters by means of the sovereign in certain State ceremonies—and even to this day, not merely "the heir to," but the actual possessor of, "a sceptre which rules over millions of every form of Christianity," is called upon, with the assent of public opinion, to take sides with a now ascendant minority. Let us hope that the unreasonable and unseasonable display which political religionism has made on the other side of the Atlantic will compel persons in high quarters to recognise its essentially hideous features—that intolerant exclusiveness will see itself in the Kingston incident as in a glass—and that the day is not far distant when the obtrusion of party ecclesiastical distinctions upon the Sovereign will be universally deemed as disreputable and disloyal, as the contemplated outrage upon the Prince by the Orangemen of Canada!

THE SUPPLY OF COTTON.

THE growth of our cotton trade is the greatest marvel of British industrial enterprise. A century ago the women of Lancashire were engaged as spinsters, producing cotton yarn by the aid of the distaff and spindle, without any mechanical agency whatever. At the present time no fewer than 33,000,000 spindles are employed in the production of cotton yarn, while the looms are of corresponding extent. From four to five millions of the population are supported by this one branch of industry, which absorbs a capital of not less than 150,000,000/., and consumes the precious fibre at the rate of 40,000 bags a week. But enormous as is this interest, we are mainly dependent for our supply of the raw material necessary to sustain it upon a foreign country, in which it is not even an indigenous production. Four-fifths of the cotton consumed in this country, consisting of 800,000,000 lbs., comes from the United States of America; from other foreign places 120,000,000 lbs.; whilst, from the colonies and dependencies of Great Britain, we only receive eight per cent. of our consumption, or 80,000,000 lbs.

At this time of day the inconvenience and positive evils, arising out of our dependence upon a single foreign country for our supply of this great staple, scarcely need to be urged. One untoward season, a slave insurrection, or some other great calamity, in the Southern States of America, would inflict incalculable injury upon

our greatest manufacture, shut up our mills, throw thousands out of employ, and cripple our commerce with all the world. Then, we are indirectly the great upholders of American slavery; for we take the greater part of the cotton produced by the slave states. Every new mill built in Lancashire has its influence upon the subject race, whose flesh and blood are used up to cultivate the raw material that is to keep it going. It happens too that, large as is our consumption of American cotton, it does not equal our wants. Our cotton manufacture is restricted only by the supply it can obtain. Consequently the price of slaves rises, their "breeding" increases, and the area of slave territory is yearly extending, in order that our Lancashire manufacturers may receive a larger supply of the raw material of their industry.

These considerations have been again and again urged by philanthropists, but have met with indifferent attention. At length, however, the inadequacy of the supply of cotton is fixing attention upon our anomalous position and the possible perils it involves. By the assiduous labours of the Cotton Supply Association it has been ascertained that many of our colonies are well adapted for the growth of this great staple, and that there is more land in the British possessions capable of yielding an abundant supply of cotton than in any other country. At a time, indeed, when the United States did not send us a single bale, the British West Indies and other colonies furnished the raw material of our textile manufactures. Given the requisite capital, skill, and enterprise, and there is no reason why, in course of time, our own possessions should not again feed our cotton mills, and supply, by the hands of free labour, an article that now chiefly comes to us stained with the blood of the slave.

We have already referred more than once to the encouraging efforts that are making for the revival of cotton growing in Jamaica. Some of the influential manufacturers of Lancashire propose to follow this excellent example by starting a joint stock company for obtaining increased supplies from India, and for growing all descriptions of the staple in Australia. A meeting in support of the proposal was held at Manchester on the 14th inst., under the auspices of Mr. Bazley, Mr. Littledale, Mr. Clegg, and other influential gentlemen, at which it was resolved that a Cotton Company should be formed as soon as one half of the proposed capital (£100,000) had been subscribed. The plan embraces the establishment of a model farm in the East Indies, for the cultivation of superior cotton for coarse spinning; and another model farm in Australia, where all cottons of the Brazil, Egyptian, and Sea Island qualities, could be produced. It is believed that in the East Indies and in Australia the Government will render every possible facility which can contribute to the success of the great object of the Company. The Government will make free grants of land, or concessions of land, on terms almost equal to a gift, and assistance where needed in procuring labour would be afforded. The government officers would be instructed to support the just interests of the company, and to protect its rights and property. It is also anticipated, with a good show of reason, that, with improved mechanical appliances and economical management, this new enterprise may be profitably worked, and be as remunerative as an investment as it will be influential as an example. We quite agree with Mr. Clegg that it will be the fault of the directors of the new enterprise and those connected with it, if they do not make it into a second East India Company, under more favourable auspices, for the regeneration of that country and the benefit of our own. The Hindoos are a people naturally prone to be led by others, and if this project be well managed it will be the beginning of a social revolution in India. Cotton growing implies other things besides patient industry and the application of machinery. To be made profitable there must be good roads, improved navigation, plentiful irrigation, an equitable land tenure, and adequate capital. In all these respects the East Indies are coming near to the proper standard. In Australia, particularly in Queensland, there are resources for the supply of the better qualities of cotton to an indefinite extent.

It is chiefly, however, because we believe that American slavery will finally disappear from social causes rather than political agitation, that we rejoice in these practical suggestions for growing cotton by free labour. The backwoodsman fires a forest to get a clearing for his small farm; the slave-holder can only make "the domestic institution" pay by continually extending the area of the evil, as well as using up more lavishly the human beings that he claims as his property. If by opening up new sources of cotton supply in various parts of the world, especially in our colonies, England should, in time, need only one half of her present importation from America, the price of the raw material

must be reduced to a point that will render slave cultivation precarious, if not unprofitable.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN CANADA.

The letters of the special correspondent of the *Times* describe the universal dissatisfaction that exists throughout Canada at the choice of Ottawa as the future capital of the Canadas. It seems to be the mistake of Washington over again, and it is hinted that the Duke of Newcastle has seen enough to induce him to advise that the decision of the Home Government should be abandoned, and that Montreal ought to be the capital of the United Provinces. Some of the disadvantages of the site are thus summed up by the *Times*:—

It is at present the abode of a rough and disorderly population of lumberers. The town is very incomplete, and by no means suited for the abode of the Legislature. All public buildings have to be erected at a very great expense. Ottawa is reached by a branch from the Grand Trunk Railway, which there is no probability will be carried beyond it. The stream below it is navigable only for steamers of a very light draught of water; the stream above it is rendered useless for the purposes of navigation by rapids and a very considerable cataract. In the immediate neighbourhood of the town the Ottawa is wide and shallow, and a bridge not inferior to the vast structure just completed at Montreal will be required to unite one bank of the river with the other. At present Ottawa is the Ultima Thule of Canada. Nobody lives beyond it. Everybody must go quite out of his way to arrive at it. To the members of the Legislature it will be a complete banishment—a place where the time not required for the transaction of business will hang heavily on the hands of compulsory residents.

The writer describes in glowing terms the magnificent scenery of the Upper Ottawa, with a great, fertile, but utterly wild country stretching round—a huge extent of rich uncultivated land, supporting a wolf or a bear to such a number of square miles as, under happier auspices, would give food and labour for all the population of Lancashire. He adds:—

It is a painful, even a shameful truth—but I am sure that it is a truth—that more is known in England of the Tera, or the mouth of the Peiho, than of the whole of Canada or the Provinces put together—aye, and even among public men and great colonial oracles.

One of the lions of the Upper Ottawa is the Châteaortage, one of the finest pieces of rock and river scenery on the Ottawa, if not on any river in North America:—

It is a huge semicircle of rocks, nearly three miles wide, and over which the river pours in no less than twenty-four distinct huge waterfalls, some of them above fifty or sixty feet high, but all with a broad impetuous rush of water which gives to the whole portage a wild, rough, animated grandeur, the effect of which from the river below is striking beyond all description. Seen, as the Prince saw it, with the hot sun lighting up each cataract with rainbows, the gay little canoes dancing about among the rapids below them; the intense, deep stillness of the pine forests sleeping in the sun; the air of still, solemn, wild repose which reigned over everything, mountain and rock, lake and wood, with only the great drowsy roar of the cataracts to fill the ear with a dim, sleepy hum, these made altogether one of those scenes of soft, impressive grandeur, which can always be remembered.

The whole party were transferred from the steamer to canoes which were carried over the portage, and launched at the other side in the comparatively smooth water above the Falls.

The Prince's canoe was manned by twelve strapping Scotch lumberers, who sent it along like an arrow, so that it soon became a race, all paddling and splashing through the water as if rowing for their lives, and all the crews occasionally refreshing themselves with a long shrill whoop that was deafening to hear. M. Cartier gave out the old Canadian song, "Il y'a longtemps que je t'aime, jamais je ne t'oublierai," which was caught up in an instant by the boatmen, and its sweet quick melody rather agreeably replaced the discordant whoops and yells with which the crews had excited and goaded each other into exerting their utmost speed. Faster and faster they went on, fouling each other as they passed, splashing everybody, laughing, cheering, and singing, the crews labouring at their paddles as if they would break them, and straining every nerve under a sun which on the still water was almost tropical in its heat. But fast as the canoes paddled there was one which kept its place with ease, and this was an Indian canoe, of which half the crew were Squaws, clad after the festive and highly decorated custom of their nation, but mounting English hats and feathers as a delicate compliment, doubtless, to their Royal visitor. In the centre of this canoe was a young Squaw, with her little papoose swaddled down upon a flat strip of board, which she held aloft something after the fashion of a sail, and seemed so desirous to attract the Prince's attention with it that I began to think she would end by offering it to him as a present at the next landing.

The lumberers then dragged their light bark skiffs from the water, had them up on their shoulders, and trudged away through the woods to the next point of embarkation. Embarking again the travellers reached the village of Arapain, where they rested and lunched, proceeding in carriages through the forest road to a place called Almonte, a distance of twenty miles. The route at this part lay through a perfectly wild country.

Only a log cabin broke the monotony of the forest here and there, with a group of ragged brown girls and boys clustered on pine logs to cheer the Prince. The despotism of fashion, however, has penetrated into the remotest recesses of these back woods; for, however

ragged may be the female members of a settler's family, I never saw any who did not wear the most monstrous wooden hoops under their petticoats.

When they reached Pakenham in the evening, with the exception of the Prince, not one single member of the party was distinguishable under their hideous masks of dust.

In all my travels I have never seen any small party of gentlemen so utterly begrimed and filthy. Fortunately there was plenty of sherry and seltzer water in the Royal car, and I have not the least doubt but that many members of the suite were driven to ablutions in the latter beverage.

It was quite dark when Brockville was reached, and some 25,000 people had been waiting there also since three o'clock in the afternoon. The Prince alighted under a rich pavilion, amid the tremendous cheers of those loyal settlers who had come in from all parts of the country. There was a grand procession to the steamer Kingston.

The Firemen, to the number of some 1,200, formed a double line on each side of the carriages, each having a Roman candle in his hand, and these shot out their brilliant sparks of light from both sides of the street, meeting in the centre above the carriages in a perfect arcade of coloured fire nearly a quarter of a mile long. The little town was in a blaze of light. Every house from the roof to the basement was illuminated inside and out, and all the long groves of trees along the roads were covered with variegated lamps on every branch. From the windows of the houses the people held Roman candles; from the roofs they were letting off flights of rockets and bomb-shells and coloured fire; every bell in the place was ringing madly, and the whole was such a confused brilliant whirl of lamps, fireworks, and illumination, of people shouting, tossing their caps into the air, and almost embracing the very horses of the Royal carriage, that the scene is describable in no way save by saying that the united effect of all the receptions the Prince has had did not equal the wonderful welcome he received at the little town of Brockville.

We now come to the most disagreeable incident of the Prince's tour. When his Royal Highness, with his suite, arrived at Kingston, they found an arch covered with Orange decorations, and several hundred Orangemen wearing the ensigns of their order, and having numerous flags and a band. The Mayor of Kingston and several of the citizens waited on the Duke of Newcastle on board the steamer, and were informed by him that this party display was one which the Prince could not countenance; that it was in accordance neither with the spirit in which he visited Canada, nor with that in which he had been invited; that his Royal Highness had crossed the ocean to visit the colony on the special invitation of the whole people, without distinction of creed or party; and that he therefore could not approve of his visit being made the occasion of insult to any of her Majesty's subjects. They were further told that the Prince would be glad to see the Orangemen, but they were asked to abstain from the symbols of their party organisation; and, finally, they were informed that their persistence in a course which must necessarily be offensive to their fellow-citizens would prevent the Prince from accepting the hospitality of their city. The Orangemen were "firm," their motto was "No surrender;" if the Prince would not give them an opportunity of annoying their neighbours he was not a Prince for them. If he came, they were resolved to "honour his Royal Highness by their presence," as their resolution oddly expressed it; if not, he might go. For four and twenty hours the Prince, who allowed them that time for reconsideration, was kept cruising up and down their bay, or taking shelter from the rising wind under the lee of one of the islands, and at length they had the satisfaction of seeing him steam away.

When the Prince was really gone, the people were, of course, bitterly angry, though they affected to consider the whole thing a victory and decided triumph for the Orange party. A mass meeting was eventually held, at which some violent language was used against both the Prince and the Duke, and it was decided privately that all the Orangemen of Kingston that could follow to the places where the Prince was likely to land should at once do so, and meet him at the various landing towns with their flags and banners, and try everywhere to compel him to accept their procession, or not land at all. This was done accordingly, and a large party started at once for Belleville, the next town at which the Prince was to disembark. There the procession was again formed on the landing-wharf, and his Royal Highness again refused to land, and went away in the steamer for Coburg. Here, for aught that appears, the Kingston Propagandists might have been equally successful, but that "their coming and their purpose were telegraphed to the authorities, and, by a curious coincidence, it happened that the train stopped so long at various stations that it soon got nearly one hour and a half behind time, to the intense annoyance and wrath of Messrs. Flannigan and Co." Meanwhile the Prince had landed without being subjected to further insult.

The following remarks will explain the intensity of these ecclesiastical dissensions:—

In Lower Canada, the country round Montreal, and from Montreal down to Quebec, more than nine-tenths of the entire population are Roman Catholics. In a few towns of Upper Canada the Protestants and Roman Catholics are pretty equal in numbers; while in many, such as Kingston, Toronto, Coburg, Port Hope, and Belleville, the Romanists are only as one to ten or twelve, or even less. As a rule, however, a large majority of the population of all Canada are Roman Catholics. What first led to the introduction of Orange societies in Upper Canada, none of course can tell, though all are painfully aware of the fact, that since

their organisation, quiet and goodwill have almost entirely fled the towns in which they are established, owing to the incessant war of petty bickerings going on between the two parties. Some of the most dangerous fights and disturbances which have taken place in these towns having been owing to the Orange processions and celebrations of the 12th of July; when the Romanists, too, have suddenly preached tolerance for all creeds, and generally enforced their arguments by a free fight with the Orangemen.

The lesson which the Orangemen of Canada received at Kingston and Coburg did not altogether accomplish the object which was intended. It appears that at Toronto, notwithstanding the pledge which was given by the authorities, an Orange arch was allowed to remain in one of the principal streets, and an Orange flag was waved in the presence of the Prince at the landing place. The Duke of Newcastle then wrote to the Mayor, complaining that the Prince had been entrapped into passing under an Orange arch at Toronto, and that a breach of good faith had been committed. The Mayor, however, made an explanation and an apology, whereupon the Duke relented, and expressed a desire that the unpleasant affair should be forgotten.

When the Prince landed at Toronto on the 7th the weather was cloudy, with slight rain, but not enough to interfere with the proceedings. The city was brilliantly illuminated, King William-street being a blaze of light, and decorated with evergreens and flowers. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The telegraphic account of the proceeding in the *New York Herald* is as follows:—

The reception only needed the ships of war to equal in magnificence that at St. John's, N.B., or at Halifax. 15,000 persons were present, and a thousand children sang the National Anthem. The corporation presented their address, and the Prince, after reading his reply, reviewed the immense procession, which defiled before him in almost endless succession, and then took a carriage and followed it through the streets for miles. The whole city was illuminated, and the display surpassed any yet given, for all the devices and decorations used at places preceding have been collected here. The cheering was deafening, and the streets were filled with ladies strewing flowers before the Prince as he passed. The Prince reached the Government House, where he lodged, at about nine o'clock. The members of his suite stay at the Roslin and other hotels. The illumination was continued up to a late hour of the evening, but otherwise the citizens did not seem over-excited, and did not crowd the streets as at Montreal. The weather was most unfavourable.

The following is the Prince's reply to the Toronto city address:—

Gentlemen,—I receive this address with the most lively satisfaction, and I request you to convey to the citizens whom you represent the expression of my gratitude for the more than welcome which I have just experienced. You will not doubt the readiness with which I undertook the duty intrusted to me by the Queen of visiting for her the British North American dominions; and now that I have arrived at this distant point of my journey I can say with truth that the expectations which I had formed of the pleasure and instruction to be derived from it have been more than realised. My only regret is that the Queen has been unable herself to receive the manifestations of the generous loyalty with which you have received her representative—a loyalty tempered, yet strengthened by the intelligent independence of the Canadian character. You allude to the marvellous progress which a generation has witnessed on the spot. I have already been struck throughout my rapid journey by the promise of greatness and the results of energy and industry which are everywhere perceptible; and I feel the pride of an Englishman in the masculine qualities of my countrymen, in the sanguine and hardy enterprise, in the fertility of conception and boldness of execution which have enabled a youthful country to outstrip many of the ancient nations of the world. I shall rejoice to see the public institutions of which you speak with a national satisfaction, and I doubt not that I shall perceive in them a proof, in addition to the many which have been brought under my notice, of the value of equal laws and the working of a free constitution.

On the 9th the Prince attended church, and on the way the Duke of Newcastle gave orders to drive by an unexpected route, in order to avoid an Orange arch. A great crowd of persons were thus disappointed, and the most intense excitement was caused. A mob surrounded the church, hooting and hissing, and when the Prince and party appeared and entered their carriages, a movement was made to unharness the horses and draw them forcibly under the Orange arch, but the coachman whipped up the horses and they escaped. On the 11th, notwithstanding the fact that it rained incessantly, the Prince went through most of the programme laid down for him. He witnessed a boat-race; at the conclusion, he was made a member of the Toronto Yacht Club, laid the cornerstone of a statue of the Queen in University-park, and visited the University, the Normal School, and the Botanical Gardens. During the day he received an address from a deputation of the citizens of Belleville, praying him to return to that city, guaranteeing that no offensive demonstrations should be made. The Prince declined the invitation on the ground that his future engagements would not permit of its acceptance.

THE DANGERS OF RIFLE PRACTICE.—Whilst a lady, residing at No. 9, Tottenham-place, Clifton, was sitting in her drawing-room, on Tuesday morning, a rifle-bullet came whistling through the window, carrying a pane with it, and lodging in the woodwork on the opposite side of the room. Fortunately the lady escaped unhurt, although the bullet almost grazed her head. It is supposed that the shot was fired from Brandon-hill.

SIR HERBERT EDWARDES AND SIR JOHN LAWRENCE ON INDIA.

A special meeting of the Church Missionary Society was held in the Town-hall, Birmingham, on Tuesday night, for the purpose of hearing an address from Colonel Sir H. B. Edwardes, K.C.B., on our religious policy in India. The Mayor occupied the chair, and the hall was crowded in every part. There could not have been less than 4,000 or 5,000 persons present.

The speech of Sir Herbert was similar in substance to those previously delivered by him, and reported in our columns. He took for his text that Christianity alone could really conquer India.

The reason could be found in the power of Christianity itself. Out of the 900,000,000 of souls in the world only one-third were Christians, but that one-third ruled the other two—England ruled India, Persia was ruled by Russia, Turkey was under the power of England, France, and Russia combined, and at this very moment England and France were dictating terms to 300,000,000 in China. These facts, if they meant anything, meant that Christianity was the master principle of the world; and the reason was that it made men good citizens and good subjects. Even in India itself was this apparent. His own long experience testified that the conduct of the native Christians throughout the great mutiny was faithful and loyal without one single exception; and that if they had not been Christians, the reverse would have been the case. There had been men who by their native goodness and power of will had been able to ensure obedience and loyalty for a time, but that soon failed, and became a further argument to show that no principle was safe but unity in religion. But had we governed India on this principle? The fact that, although we had ruled that country from 1757 downwards, there were only 150,000 Christians there, showed that we had not. Some persons estimated this number as large, and some as small. It was both. With reference to the 200,000,000 of people there it was small; but with reference to the means it was large. Indeed the labours of the missionaries there made the future prospects of India very encouraging, but still, when looking upon the immense number of the inhabitants, it was anything but satisfactory to England; and while on this point he wished to bear his testimony to the noble and consistent conduct of those self-denying men who went out there with the object of promulgating the truths of Christianity. In no single instance had he known or heard of a missionary being guilty of a moral delinquency. Especially did he wish his remarks on this point to apply to that noble-hearted man, Mr. Fitzpatrick, whose wife was a native of this town. But passing on he came to the great question—why had there been no greater progress in India? Missionaries from England, America, Germany, and Denmark, had been labouring there—why no more fruits?

It was due to the policy of our Government from the commencement of its rule there—the policy of neutrality in religious matters.

Neutrality! It was not neutrality—it was the encouragement of everything but the Christian religion. Up to the year 1813 no missionary could go out to India without infringing the law, and those who did go had to make those parts where the heathen kings reigned the field of their labours. Not only so, but our Government became partners with Juggernaut by sharing in the receipts derived from his pilgrims; they administered 200,000,000 annually of the funds for heathen temples; and they did many other things equally reprehensible. Talk of forcing Christianity upon the Hindoos! The tables were turned—in 1819 a corporal was expelled the Bengal army because he was a Christian, and if that was not forcing heathenism upon Christians it was difficult to say what was. But perhaps the greatest instance of unfaithfulness on the part of our Government was the exclusion of the Bible from every school in India. The result of this exclusion was to render young India infidel to the backbone, and therefore not to respect its religion in the least. Every science taught in our Government schools destroyed piecemeal but effectually the Bengal religion, and left the inhabitants of India without one—in fact, Atheists. That was the process going on gradually but surely, and the reason of it was that Government refused to introduce the Bible into their schools. What was the remedy for this state of things? The answer given by a large portion of the British public was, "The only remedy is to put the Bible into every English school, and let the attendance at the Bible classes be voluntary." It would not be candid for him to agree with that opinion, because he went further. He would put the Bible into every Government school, and let attendance at the Bible classes be the *sine qua non* of admission to them. It might be said that this was compulsion, but it was not, because no child need go to a Government school if his parents objected to it. Among the many objections to this was that which argued that we had no right to take the money of the people of India to teach them our religion. But those who reasoned thus reasoned as Englishmen living under representative institutions. It was not an objection to be applied to British India, which was a conquered country. Our position there was that of despots, and as kind and Christian despots we must be content to rule the country. They had no representative government, and they had no right to demand that they should be ruled in their way. The greatest friend of India—Sir J. Lawrence—had laid it down that our government of India was not a trusteeship of the people of that country, but a trusteeship of God, and that, therefore, we ought to rule it according to our consciences, rather than their prejudices. He would like the meeting to express its opinion on this point. (Applause.)

As the result of his own experience he could assure the meeting that the natives of India lived in continual fear of being cheated into the religion of their masters; and the reason was that the Government of England had neglected to teach them that Christianity was not a thing to be taken into the stomach, but a thing to be felt in the heart, and comprehended by the understanding. He concluded with an eloquent appeal to the meeting to press upon the representatives of the town the necessity of agitating for the introduction of the Bible into the schools of India as the only means of its future safety. A vote of thanks to Sir H. B. Edwardes,

moved by Sir F. GOODRICKE, and seconded by the Hon. and Rev. GRANTHAM YORKE, was carried by acclamation, and the meeting was brought to a close with a hymn and the Benediction.

On Friday afternoon Sir John Lawrence was presented with the freedom of the city of Glasgow, in accordance with a resolution of the Town Council of that city. The ceremony took place in the City Hall which was crowded. The Lord Provost in presenting the Burgess ticket recounted Sir John's public services, especially as Governor of the Punjab. How he performed his difficult task the issue of events had shown:—

During that disastrous period, which is so fresh in the memory of all, when regiment after regiment mutinied; when treachery appeared on all sides, and the blood of hundreds of our countrymen was sacrificed to native ferocity; when we almost feared that our Indian possessions were to be torn from us; then did Sir John Lawrence, under Providence, prove himself the "saviour of India." (Great applause.) So wise, so firm, had been his rule, so well organised his policy, that not only did the Punjab remain faithful, but its troops were spared to stem the tide of rebellion and to recapture the capital of Delhi. Through his long and bright career as a ruler in India, Sir John Lawrence has proved his efficiency for every emergency, distinguishing himself by his untiring perseverance and zeal, and his enlightened Christian views of Indian administration. It may not be known to many of you that the father of Sir John was an officer of distinction, and served in the Mysore campaign under the Marquis Cornwallis. Now three of his brothers are high in the Indian service; and who does not mourn the melancholy fate of his brother, Sir Henry, who perished at Lucknow in the midst of his usefulness, and who, while anxious to promote the well being of the inhabitants of India, was ever mindful of seeking to maintain the supremacy and prosperity of the British empire? Our young citizen, therefore, is one of a family distinguished for their services in India.

Sir John Lawrence in returning thanks alluded to some of the causes which secured the tranquillity of the Punjab during the Indian mutiny:—

From the very first, the administration of the country was organised on a vigorous and economical basis. The feelings, prejudices, and customs of the people, so far as practicable, were duly regarded. Every effort was made to develop the resources and to reduce the pressure of taxation. Trade and industry had been much depressed, and the taxation on the land was generally excessive. We very soon got rid of all the customs, transit, and town duties, while by a small addition to the salt excise and a superior system of management, we collected a revenue on that one article fully equal to the former income from all the taxes which were abolished. The land-tax was largely reduced and better distributed, while all the tenures of the land were carefully inquired into; adjusted, and recorded. At the time of the annexation, not a road existed in the length and breadth of the land. Several thousand miles of communication have since been opened up. One of the finest canals in the world was at once commenced, and shortly after I left the Punjab one large section was opened. The cost of this canal scheme will be upwards of a million and a quarter of money. The whole course of the administration was one of progress and improvement. The people rapidly became better fed, better clothed, and in every respect more prosperous than they had been before; and so it was that when the mutiny broke out we were not altogether unprepared to meet it. We were able to detach a large portion of our European troops into Hindostan, to reinforce them with a choice portion of the Punjab troops on the frontier; to control and overcome the numerous regiments of Hindostanee soldiers in the country, and to raise thousands of foot soldiers to fight our battles. From first to last more than 80,000 Punjab soldiers were ranged on our side during the late struggle.

It was his belief that the annexation of Oude had nothing whatever to do with the mutiny in the first instance, though that measure certainly did add to the number of our enemies after the mutiny commenced.

The old Government of Oude was extremely obnoxious to the mass of our native soldiers of the regular army who came from Oude and the adjacent province of Behar, and with whom the mutiny originated. These men were the sons and kinsmen of the Hindoo yeomen of the country, all of whom benefited more or less by annexation; while Oude was ruled by a Mohammedan family, which had never identified itself with the people, and whose Government was extremely oppressive to all classes, except its immediate creatures and followers, and to no class so much as to the great body of the agriculturalists. But when the introduction of the greased cartridge had excited the native army to revolt; when the mutineers saw nothing before them short of success on the one hand or destruction on the other, they, and all who sympathised with them, were driven to the most desperate measures. All that could be influenced by love or fear rallied round them. All that had little or nothing to lose joined their ranks. All that dangerous class of religious fanatics and devotees who abound in India; all the political intriguers, who in peaceful times can do no mischief, swelled the numbers of the enemy, and gave spirit and direction to their measures. India is full of races of men who from time immemorial have lived by service or by plunder, and who are ready to join in any disturbance which may promise them employment. (Hear, hear.) Oude was full of disbanded soldiers, who had not had time to settle down. Our garrisons furnished thousands of desperate men who were let loose on society. The cry throughout the country, as cantonment after cantonment became the scene of triumphant mutiny, was "the English rule is at an end; let us plunder and enjoy ourselves." The industrious classes throughout India were in our favour, but for a long time feared to act. On the one side they saw the few English in the country shot down, or flying for their lives; or, at the best, standing on the defensive, sorely pressed. On the other side, they saw summary punishment in the shape of the plunder and destruction of their homes, and even of death itself, dealt out to those who aided us. Was it, then, so wonderful that they refused to sacrifice all that was dear to them for our sakes? ("Hear, hear," and applause.) But when we evinced signs of vigour—when we began to assume the offensive, and vindicate our authority, many of these

people came forward and identified themselves with our cause. Surely it is more folly to suppose that we could ever have weathered the storm which beset us, had the mass of the people of the country risen heartily against us. (Cheers.)

Sir John argued in favour of the introduction of the Bible into our schools in India.

The religion of the great majority of the people of India consists in ceremonial observances, and in a fancied personal freedom from certain contaminating influences. They are extremely ignorant and proportionately superstitious. They have certainly a general impression that we desire their conversion, and that this will be accomplished by physical means. Thus stories of bones dust being mixed with the flour sold in the market, and the like, are constantly floating about the country. We are never secure from panics arising from such causes. Does not this, then, inculcate the policy of instructing the people, where they are willing to receive it, as to the real character of our religion? (Hear, hear.) Sound policy surely dictates that we should give them the means of comprehending its principles. We cannot teach them the very elements of our sciences without showing them the folly of their own faith. Shall we, then, sap the foundations of their belief, without giving them facilities for acquiring true knowledge? Can this be wisdom? (Cheers.) It is said that the work should be restricted to the missionaries. But what can a few missionaries do among hundreds of millions of people? (Hear, hear.) I do not desire to see the Government undertake the duty of the missionary; but that when the parents of children belonging to our schools do not object, and masters are able and willing to instruct, the Bible should not be prohibited. Government, as regards the extension of our faith, cannot really remain neutral. Its influence will either be for or against its progress. Under the most favourable auspices, that faith will not spread very fast; the probability rather is that its progress will be lamentably slow. (Hear, hear.) I myself believe that sound policy, as well as our duty to God and to man, demand that we should give facilities and encouragement to the spread of Christianity in India, and that the introduction of the Bible into the Government schools may be effected in many places with the full consent of the children and their parents by teachers who have their heart in the work. (Sir John resumed his seat amid great cheering.)

The Hon. A. KINNAIRD then moved the thanks of the meeting to the Provost and Council, which terminated the proceedings.

MR. SEWARD ON UNITED STATES POLITICS.

Senator Seward made a very impressive speech at Detroit on the 4th instant, in support of the claims of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency. He began by saying that the Federal Government of the United States "has failed to secure respect and goodwill abroad," and "good order, contentment, and harmony at home."

The Canadians certainly neither envy nor love us. All the independent American Powers from the Rio Grande to Cape Horn, while they strive to construct Governments for themselves after our models, fear, and many of them hate us. European nations do indeed revere our constitutions and admire our progress, but they generally agree in pronouncing us inconsistent with our organic principle, and capricious. The President inveighs against corruption among the people. The immediate representatives of the people in Congress charge the President with immoral practices, and the President protests against their action as subversive of the executive prerogative. The House of Representatives organises itself convulsively amid confessed dangers of popular commotion. The Senate listens unsympathetically, and almost without excitement, to menaces of violence, secession, and disunion. Frauds and violence in the territories are palliated and rewarded. Exposure and resistance to them are condemned and punished, while the just, enlightened, and reasonable will of the people there, though constitutionally expressed, is circumvented, disobeyed, and disregarded. States watch anxiously for unlawful intrusion and invasion by citizens of other States, while the Federal courts fail to suppress piracies on the high seas, and even on our own coasts. The Government of the Union courts and submits to State espionage of the Federal mails, while the States secretly attempt to protect the personal rights of citizens of other States, peaceably pursuing harmless occupations within their fraternal jurisdictions. The people are not satisfied. The Republicans are not, neither are the constitutional Union men. Even the Democrats are no less dissatisfied. They certainly are dissatisfied with the Republicans, with the National Union men, with their own Administration, with each other, and as I think even individually with themselves. The North is not satisfied. Its masses want a suppression of the African slave trade, and an effectual exclusion of slavery from the territories, so that all the new and future States may surely be free States. The South is not satisfied. Its masses, by whatever means, and at whatever cost, desire the establishment and protection of slavery in the territories, so that none of the new States may fail to become slave States. The East is discontented with the neglect of its fishery, manufacture, and navigation; and the West is impatient under the operation of a national policy hostile to its agricultural and social developments. What Government in the world but ours has persistently refused to improve rivers, construct harbours, and establish light-houses, for the protection of its commerce? New and anomalous combinations of citizens appear. In the North, justifying armed instigators of civil and servile war; in the South, devising means for the disruption and dismemberment of the Union. It is manifest that we are suffering in the respect and confidence of foreign States, and that disorder and confusion are more flagrant among ourselves now than ever before.

After describing the state of political parties in the Union, he asked why they had become so low-toned and ephemeral. The responsibility he said rested with the whole people. Mr. Seward fixed upon 1820 as the point, when the virtue of the people of the United States failed them.

In 1820 the nation had unconsciously reached and entered a new stage in its successful career, namely, that of expansion. We all know the advantages of expan-

sion. They are augmented wealth and population. But we all know equally well, if we will only reflect, that no new advantage is ever gained in national motion than in individual life without exposure to some new danger. What then is the danger which attends expansion? It is nothing less and can be nothing less than an increase of the strain upon the bonds of the union. The time had come to organise government finally in the newly-acquired territory of Louisiana, on principles that should be applied hereafter in all cases of further expansion. This necessity brought into glaring light a new object, namely, since the only existing cause of mutual alienation among the states was slavery, which was already carefully circumscribed by the ordinance of 1787, that anomalous institutions must now be further circumscribed by extending the ordinance to cover the new States to be established in the Louisiana purchase. To this end a new and humane impulse naturally moved the country, namely, the freedom of human labour. But although statesmen qualified for the crisis appeared, no party stood forth to support them with constancy, and the country, after a temporary glow of free-soil excitement, subsided into cold indifference—and so a compromise was made which divided this newly-acquired domain between free labour and capital in slaves, between freedom and slavery—a memorable compromise, which, after a trial of only thirty-four years, proved to be effective only in its concessions to slavery, while its greater guarantees of freedom were found unavailing and worthless. History says that the compromise of 1820 was necessary to save the Union from disruption. I do not dispute history, nor debate the settled moral question of the past. I only lament that it was necessary, if indeed it was so. History tells us that the course then adopted was wise. I do not controvert it. I only mourn the occurrence of even one case, most certainly the only one that ever did happen, in which the way of wisdom has failed to be also the way of pleasantness, and the path of peace. It was in 1820, therefore, that the national deviation began. We have continued ever since the divergent course then so inconsiderately entered, until at last we have reached a point where, amid confusion, bewilderment and mutual recriminations, it seems alike impossible to go forward or to return. We have added territory after territory, and region after region, with the customary boldness of feebly resisted conquerors, not merely neglecting to keep slavery out of our new possessions, but actually removing all the barriers against it which we found standing at the times of conquest. In doing this we have defied the moral opinions of mankind, overturned the laws and systems of our fathers, and dishonoured their memories by declaring that the unequalled and glorious constitution which they gave us carried with it, as it attends our eagles, not freedom and personal rights to the oppressed, but slavery and a hateful and baleful commerce in slaves, wherever we win a conquest by sea and land over the whole habitable globe.

Mr. Seward then advised the people to retrace the course they have been pursuing for forty years:—

My humble advice, fellow-citizens, is that we return and re-establish the original policy of the nation, and henceforth hold, as we did in the beginning, that slavery is and must be only a purely local, temporary, and exceptional institution, confined within the slave States where it already exists, while freedom is the general, normal, enduring, and permanent condition of society within the jurisdiction, and under the authority of the constitution of the United States.

Mr. Seward then summed up the reasons which prompted him to give this advice. Slavery was unjust and inhuman in its very nature, and it could never be wise voluntarily to persevere in extending an institution that was intrinsically wrong or cruel. Slavery was a source of weakness. He then went on to say:—

I counsel this course further, because the combinations of slavery are broken up, and can never be renewed with success. Any new combination must be based on the principle of the Southern democratic faction, that slavery is inherently just and beneficent, and ought to be protected, which can no longer be tolerated in the North; or else on the principle of the Northern democratic faction, that slavery is indifferent and unworthy of federal protection; which is insufficient in the South, while the national mind has actually passed far beyond both of these principles, and is settled in the conviction that slavery, wherever and howsoever it exists, exists only to be regretted and deplored. I counsel this course further, because the necessity for a return to the old national way has become at last absolute and imperative. We can extend slavery into new territories, and create new slave States only by reopening the African slave-trade, a proceeding which, by destroying all the existing values of the slaves now held in the country, and their increase would bring the North and the South into complete unanimity in favour of that return. Finally, I counsel that return because a statesman has been designated who possesses, in an eminent and most satisfactory degree, the virtues and the qualifications necessary for the leader in so great and generous a movement; and I feel well assured that Abraham Lincoln will not fail to re-inaugurate the ancient constitutional policy in the administration of the Government successfully, because the republican party, after ample experience, has at last acquired the courage and the constancy necessary to sustain him, and because I am satisfied that the people, at last fully convinced of the wisdom and necessity of the proposed reformation, are prepared to sustain and give effect. But when it shall have been accomplished, what may we expect then? what dangers must we incur? what disasters and calamities must we suffer? I answer no dangers, disasters, or calamities. All parties will acquiesce, because it will be the act of the people, in the exercise of their sovereign power, in conformity with the constitution and laws, and in harmony with the eternal principles of justice, and the benignant spirit of the age in which we live. All parties and all sections will alike rejoice in the settlement of a controversy which has agitated the country and disturbed its peace so long. We shall regain the respect and good-will of the nations, and once more, consistent with our principles, and with our ancient character, we shall, with their free consent, take our place at their head, in their advancing progress towards a higher and more happy, because more humane and more genial civilisation.

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE ON LAKE MICHIGAN.

The steamer Lady Elgin, which left Chicago on the 7th, was run into by the schooner Augusta off Waukegan, on Lake Michigan, on the morning of the 8th. More than 380 people, excursionists, were on board, and of those about 80 only were saved. Among those reported to be lost is Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P. for Boston, the proprietor of the *Illustrated London News*. The Toronto correspondent of the *New York Times*, in a despatch dated the 10th inst., says:—"The news of the death of Mr. Ingram, the proprietor of the *Illustrated London News*, by the accident on Lake Michigan, has created a great sensation here, where he was well known. His artist and correspondent left for Chicago this afternoon, and will send his body home. Mr. Ingram left our party at Montreal, saying he wanted to go where it was more quiet." Mr. Ingram's body has been recovered, and taken in charge by his friends.

Further details state that the collision took place just before dawn. The Augusta came with such force into contact with the Lady Elgin that her sides were torn open, and she drifted helplessly for half an hour in the darkness, and then sank in 300 feet of water, when some thirty-five miles from Chicago. All on board, with the exception of some fifty or sixty persons, were, it appears, simultaneously engulfed in the waters of the lake. There seems to have been a most reckless and even criminal lack of boats and life-preserving apparatus. Gardiner S. Hubbard, owner of the Lady Elgin, has libelled the schooner Augusta for 42,000 dollars, and the vessel has been taken in charge by the United States Marshal. This will bring out a full investigation of the affair. All the survivors unite in according to Captain Wilson, the commander, praise for his bravery and daring throughout. He was foremost in confronting the danger, and earnest for the safety of the passengers. He was drowned within 100 feet of the shore.

The *Chicago Journal* of September 8th says:—"Our reporters who went out on the Milwaukee-road to Winetka returned to the city in the half-past one train. They traversed the beach for three or four miles. The lake in every direction was filled with fragments of the wreck, to which some fifty or sixty human beings were clinging when our reporters first arrived. Only a few of these reached the shore. The surf ran fearfully in shore, and in almost every instance when the rafts came within a few rods of the shore, the heavy rollers would capsize them within sight and hailing distance of those on the shore. Edward Spencer, a student of the Garret Biblical Institute, was especially prominent in his efforts, and plunged into the surf with a rope tied round his body, thus rescuing several from a watery grave. The saving of David Evitson and wife, of Milwaukee, created the greatest excitement. The gallant fellow was seen some distance out, upon the top of the wheelhouse, holding his wife with one arm and clinging with his other to the frail ark. As he reached shore a fearful surf capsized his raft, and its burden was out of sight for several seconds. When they rose the wife was at some distance from the raft. The gallant fellow left it and swam to his wife, seized her, and again regained the wheelhouse. All on shore held their breath while they approached. At one instant they appeared high in the air, and the next were buried out of sight beneath the terrible surges. At last the wheelhouse grounded some distance from the beach, when the man, with his wife in his arms jumped off and commenced wading to the land. He had proceeded only a short distance when he sank exhausted, but was caught by Spencer, mentioned above, himself half buried in the surges, and drawn ashore. When our reporters left there were no more persons in sight, but the lake was covered with debris of the wreck. The tug M'Queen was outside. It is not known whether she has picked up any.

PUBLIC MEN ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM attended the annual exhibition and dinner of the East Cumberland Agricultural Society, at Carlisle, on Tuesday. In the course of his after-dinner speech the right hon. gentleman referred to various topics, including the volunteer movement. He thought it had had the effect, if ever the mad design were entertained—which he would not confidently assert—of making an invasion of this country, he thought the spirit displayed by the inhabitants had diverted any such intention, and he argued that it was most desirable to give permanence to the movement. He objected to a northern agricultural college on account of the expense. He (Sir James) was satisfied that the home of the Cumberland farmer afforded a better education in the system of agriculture than any college. As to draining, if ever there was a year when the advantage of draining was palpable to the senses and experience of men, it was the present. They had suffered little in Cumberland from the wet weather, but they might trace the fields which had been drained and those which had not been drained. In the former the crop was ripened, in the latter it was green. In conclusion, Sir James said he would add one word more in reference to these societies—it might possibly be his last.

If at any time I have said or done anything that has given pain or offence to any man, I beg his pardon, and hope to be forgiven. When I am gone I may be remem-

bered as one who was firmly attached to his native county—who, through a long life, had done his best to preserve and improve that property which he inherited, and that to the latest hour of my life my greatest pleasure was still to continue in Cumberland an improving farmer. (Cheers.)

Mr. MARSHALL, M.P., and Mr. LAWSON, M.P., also addressed the meeting—the former on agriculture, and the latter on the past work of the Parliamentary session.

At the Warwickshire Agricultural Dinner, Mr. ADDERLEY made a spiteful attack on Mr. Bright, *apropos* of the river Tame. There was a certain person representing the interests of Birmingham who might be compared to the river Tame:—He had sent out a stream into the country, which he had polluted by turning into it all the venom and jaundices of his own malignity. But now the country had declared that the town interests should not pollute the national peacefulness between class and class—between town populations and county populations. There was a determination that this pollution should no longer take place, but that the stream should be kept clear, and that, if he who had been polluting it wished to continue to do so, he should do it by himself. The effects of this declaration on the part of the country were manifest. Mr. Bright had been obliged himself to abstain from his darling project; his own friends had advised him to withdraw from the course he was pursuing. If he stopped where he was, they might get some good out of him yet (a laugh); for, as an Englishman, he had some good in him. (Hear.) He (Mr. Adderley) thought that the counties had done some good both for agriculture and politics if they only made the Tame bright and Bright tame. (Cheers.)

The Earl of WARWICK, who presided, said his right hon. friend's speech, however amusing, did trench upon the rules of the society. (Hear, hear.)

At the annual dinner of the Iron, Hardware, and Metal Trades' Pension Society, held at Birmingham on Thursday, Mr. SCHOLEFIELD, in responding to the toast of "The Houses of Parliament," thus referred to Mr. Bright:—With regard to the absence of his hon. colleague (Mr. Bright) on that occasion, he might say that it would have given that gentleman the greatest pleasure to be present; but, as they all knew, his hon. friend had passed through the labours of a long and arduous session, in which his exertions had been very distinguished, and he thought they would agree with him that his hon. friend required some leisure for rest and repose. (Hear, hear.) There were probably many present who differed from his hon. friend and colleague in matters of political duty, but everyone in that room would, he was sure, admit his great ability, his great eloquence, and his honesty and sincerity. (Cheers.) His hon. friend was a thorough Englishman, and had but one object in view, which was to benefit the country. Although he (Mr. Scholefield) did not always agree with him, he was satisfied that there never was a more honest or sincere politician. (Cheers.) So far as he (Mr. Scholefield) was concerned, he had found Mr. Bright, as a colleague, cordial in his co-operation, and a warm and generous friend, and he heartily thanked Birmingham for having associated him with such a man. (Applause.)

THE ORPHAN HOUSES AT ASHLEY-DOWN, BRISTOL.—THE BRISTOL MIRACLE.

(From the *Western Daily Press*.)

We are invited to turn from the angry contention of politics to the calmer and purer atmosphere of philanthropy, by another annual narrative of that extraordinary undertaking called the New Orphan Houses at Ashley-down. We know not if local readers take the same interest in the work which Mr. Muller directs as those at a distance. We can only assure them that they have a miracle at their own door, compared with which all the counterfeits passing by that name, are not worthy to be mentioned. It is now twenty-four years since this humble stranger, whose name is a household word, came to our city. Providence seems to have commissioned him—far more directly than the right rev. legislators who specially claim that distinction—to teach and train a class who have the strongest claim to human sympathy and succour. He came as the orphan's friend and advocate. Small enough were the beginnings; but, as he himself tells us, often and fervently, he relied upon a source that never fails those who rightly seek it for right objects. When we find him providing for 300 orphans, we are surprised at his success, while he himself thinks it small, and boldly invites 700 to a new and larger structure. Now he is actually building accommodation to take as many as 1,150! This will cost 23,000*l.*, and an additional yearly expense of about 5,200*l.* more for the support of these 450 additional orphans. Does anyone ask how and when this money is to be raised? Mr. Muller has a satisfactory answer. His balance-sheet of the building-fund shows that he has 21,282*l.* on hand. Every day brings him fresh supplies. "I look," he says, "with peace and comfort to the coming year, though I have reason to believe that its expenses will be far greater still, and that 25,000*l.* will be required to carry me through it." This will be readily believed when we add his summary of the 3,542 donations to the orphans entered in his account-books. There were, he tells us, 1,494 under 5*s.*, 560 above 5*s.* and not exceeding 10*s.*, 614 above 10*s.* and not exceeding 1*l.*, 288 above 1*l.* and not exceeding 2*l.*, 411 above 2*l.* and not exceeding 5*l.*, 93 above 5*l.* and not exceeding 10*l.*, 49 above 10*l.* and not exceeding 20*l.*, 10 above 20*l.* and under 50*l.*, 11 of 50*l.*, 1 of 60*l.*, 10*s.* 9*d.*,

1 of 62*l*. 17*s*. 1 of 89*l*. 4*s*. 1 of 96*l*. 12*s*. 3*d*. 5 of 100*l*. 2 of 500*l*. and 1 of 1,500*l*.

The balance-sheet of expenses is even more wonderful. It begins with a credit in hand of 7,461*l*. and ends with a total income of 17,058*l*. The current expenses have been 7,699*l*. and there is a balance to begin the year of no less than 9,358*l*. Yet this is not all the finance of the institution. Besides the orphans, Mr. Muller has four other objects—schools, missionaries, Scripture circulation, &c.—for which an income of 10,010*l*. was received during the year, and a balance remained of 2,392*l*. The grand total is 72,182*l*. and of balances (cash in hand) we have an amount which even the Chancellor of the Exchequer might envy—the sum being 33,033*l*.

We have yet to hear Mr. Muller's account of the way in which this money is received. It comes from all parts, not only of England, but of Europe, America, and the British colonies. Much of it is in small sums, under 5*s*. each, and a considerable amount is in pictures, jewellery, articles of clothing, &c. By the sale of the latter articles 656*l*. has been realised for the year, and 5,624*l*. since the beginning. Very large sums, however, are continually arriving—as, one of 3,000*l*. "left entirely at my own disposal," another of 2,700*l*. another of 1,500*l*. several of 100*l*. and 50*l*. A Dutch baroness sends 85*l*. 13*s*. 1*d*. and a contributor is mentioned who gives an Australian debenture bond of 100*l*. stock. Here is Mr. Muller's own statement:—"Some individuals send donations week after week, others put by for every order or every payment they receive in business, and send the amount from time to time. One Christian gentleman has now for about eight years sent me 5*l*. each month. Another donor, though with an income of only about 400*l*. a-year, has for about six years past given me nearly one half of it. A baker in Worcestershire sends me one penny for each sack of flour he bakes. Another donor, labouring day by day, and month after month, and year after year, in prayer for the benefit of the orphans, trusting himself in the Lord for all he needs as a servant of Christ, sends me the fifth part of all he receives, which sometimes has amounted to 7*l*. 9*s*. yea 14*s*. or more per month. Another individual has recently begun to send me week after week the tenth part of his business profits; and many persons in business, and professional persons, send me donations as the Lord is pleased to prosper them. There are a few who have helped me, without interruption, to a greater or less degree, for twenty-six years in this work; but by far the greater number of donors have been raised up during the last ten years."

A faith like this, producing such grand results, disarms all criticism. We yield at once to its influence, and join in the praise it has evoked. Mr. Muller says, "Without applying to anyone, simply stating my intentions in the reports, and following up this by prayer, daily prayer, believing prayer, I received the whole amount originally considered needful for this enlargement." He also tells us that 50*l*. a day will be required this year, and still more as the work proceeds. We know no more touching spectacle than this truly apostolic man at the head of such an enterprise, without any of the noisy fame of the world dinning his ears and ministering to his vanity—without even a provision for his personal wants (he has no fixed salary or allowance)—with scarcely a thought but that of the sublime objects to which his life is devoted. The career of such a man, though it reads like a romance, is more miraculous than anything we know in modern times. We cannot doubt that his future, remembering their source and dependence, will fully equal his past experiences, and render his name still more memorable in the city of his adoption.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Queen, accompanied by the Prince Consort and the Princess Alice, embarked at Gravesend for the Continent on Saturday. Her departure, in accordance with her desire, was made as private as possible. Nevertheless, the good people of Gravesend sought to make up for the non-presentation of a corporation address by a great display of hunting, and by other demonstrations of loyalty. The Queen will proceed direct to Coburg, where she will remain for ten days, and be joined by the Prince and Princess Frederick William. Lord John Russell is the Minister who accompanies her Majesty.

A supplement to the *London Gazette* makes known the fact that the Queen landed at Antwerp at a quarter before eight o'clock on Monday morning, and immediately proceeded to Frankfort. The Royal party had an excellent passage.

A brief letter from Mr. Cobden announces that his task will not be completed until the end of October, and that, after having acknowledged the presentation of the freedom of the City at the Guildhall, he will appear before his constituents at Rochdale. There is no other political news of interest.

Mr. Corrie, of the Clerkenwell Police-court, will succeed the late Mr. Jardine, at the Bow-street Police-court.

A CENTENARIAN.—At the last weekly meeting of the Permanent Relief Committee of the Bristol Board of Guardians, a man named Samuel Shepton, who has attained the patriarchal age of 102, was among the applicants for relief. The committee ordered a temporary allowance of 3*s*. 6*d*. per week, and directed inquiries to be made into the case with a view to an increased order.

Law and Police.

THE COLNEY HATCH ASYLUM CASE.—On Wednesday, at the Central Criminal Court, William Slater and William Vivian, keepers at Colney Hatch Asylum, were tried for the manslaughter of a patient, William Swift. The case was peculiar. It was proved that Swift had assaulted Gann, a keeper, and the latter admitted that he had given Swift a severe blow in the stomach. Gann was rescued from Swift by other keepers at a moment when the lunatic had nearly strangled him. Four days afterwards Swift died, and a *post mortem* examination showed that he had been roughly treated by some one, for the arch of the chest was smashed in, and his ribs were broken, yet there were no signs of external injury. The charge against Slater and Vivian rested on the allegations of two lunatics who gave evidence in court. Samuel Clark deposed that Slater and Vivian had dragged Swift into the "padded room," and had there knelt upon and kicked him "for nearly an hour." Varney told the same story, but said the kicking and violence only lasted "ten minutes." Dr. Tyerman and Dr. Tucker, officers connected with the asylum, deposed that Swift made no complaints on the evening before he died, and seemed moderately well. If he had been kicked, as described, there must have been external marks of violence, but there were none. Dr. Partridge pointed out the injuries could not have been inflicted several days before the death of Swift, without his exhibiting marked symptoms of having received them. They would have materially affected respiration. If so much violence had been used as that described by Varney and Clark, there must have been external marks. Dr. Luke, of St. Luke's, gave similar evidence. But how did the deceased patient get injured? The inquiry has not solved that. The Jury, giving due weight, no doubt, to the fact that the principal witnesses against Slater and Vivian were irresponsible lunatics, found them to be "Not guilty."

A FEROCIOUS CREATURE.—On Wednesday, Catherine Simpson was found guilty of the charge of biting off the nose of Hannah Atkins, and sent to prison for eighteen months—a light punishment. This ferocious creature has bitten an inspector, injured by her teeth another man's eye, partially deprived her husband of his ears, and "so damaged his nose with her teeth, that seventeen stitches have had to be put into it!"

CONVICTION OF A PHYSICIAN.—On Thursday, Daniel de la Cherois Gourlay, physician, was indicted for breach of trust—that of converting to his own use several sums of money which he received as a trustee. Being an executor, he misused moneys belonging to the widow of a testator. He was found guilty, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour. "A most unjust sentence, my lord and jury," said the convict.

CONVICTION FOR FORGERY.—In the same court, Frederick Daviss, the City merchant, who pleaded guilty to charges of forgery preferred against him by the Bank of England, was sentenced to six years' penal servitude. His counsel urged, in mitigation of the sentence, that had he been permitted, he would have taken up the bills which he had forged.

THE AGAPEMONE AGAIN.—Mrs. Price having obtained a writ of *habeas corpus* requiring her husband to show by what authority he held her in confinement, Mr. Tindal Atkinson appeared on that gentleman's behalf at Judges Chambers on Friday. After some discussion, Mr. Justice Wilde decided that, unless guilty of cruelty, and while the conjugal tie was undissolved, Mr. Price was entitled to retain his wife. The Judge would not see or examine the lady, and the case was very soon disposed of.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN COURT.—John Sullivan, 18, and Daniel Sullivan, 19, brokers, were indicted in the Second Court, Middlesex Sessions, for stealing a parcel containing a bullock's tongue, value 4*s*., the property of Joseph Fildes, from the person of Eliza Fildes. They were found guilty. Mr. Payne sentenced John Sullivan to be imprisoned for six months, and Daniel Sullivan to be kept in penal servitude for three years. The prisoner John: Why not make us both alike?—Mr. Payne: No, that would be unjust. You are not so bad as your brother. Daniel Sullivan: You may give me six years if you like.—Mr. Payne: No, I shall not alter the sentence. Daniel Sullivan: Then take that (at the same moment throwing a heavy shoe at the learned judge, which fortunately missed him, and fell beside him on the bench). Upon this the prison-officer Merrick, who was in the dock, seized hold of Daniel Sullivan, when the other prisoner rushed upon him striking him a violent blow in the mouth, while the mother and sister of the prisoners, who were in the gallery of the court, stamped, screamed, clapped their hands, and cried out "Bravo, give it him, murder him," and the utmost excitement ensued. Several policemen then jumped over into the dock, when a general fight occurred, and it was with difficulty that the two prisoners were removed to the cells.

MANCHESTER PAUPERISM.—Pauperism has decreased to such an extent in Manchester that the Board of Guardians have determined upon reducing the relief and medical districts from seven to five. Two of the surgeons have resigned, they are consequently not going to fill up the vacancies. The new workhouse at Crumpall, almost like a palace, built to accommodate between 2,000 and 3,000 persons, has only 400 inmates.

Miscellaneous News.

REPRESENTATION OF HONITON.—At the earnest request of many among the friends of the late Mr. Locke, Mr. Moffatt, late M.P. for Ashburton, who had been intimately associated with Mr. Locke during the whole of his Parliamentary career, will be proposed as a candidate to fill the vacancy caused by the sudden and lamented death of Mr. Locke.

THE POPE'S IRISH BRIGADE.—It appears that among the captives of Spoleto are the correspondent of the *Morning News*, Major O'Reilly, Captains Blakeney, Coppenger, Kirwan, and Baron Guttentberg, Lieutenants Cross, Stafford, Lynch, and Green. Two more of the ill-fated officers, Lieutenants Luther and Howley, were made prisoners at Perugia. The defeat of Lamoriciere has cast a deep gloom over the Pope's party in Dublin. The most sanguine are beginning to see that the game is nearly up.

RESTORATION OF ST. MARTIN'S HALL, LONG-ACRE.—The interior of St. Martin's Hall, recently destroyed by fire, is about to be restored, the walls having been found, on a careful survey, not to have sustained such a fearful amount of damage as was at first represented, and only a small portion will have to be rebuilt. On Saturday a body of workmen were engaged in making preparations for carrying out the work. A great portion of the stone stairs are left entire, nevertheless they will require some repairs in order to sustain in safety the immense weight imposed upon them.

THE FRENCH TREATY.—We understand that the first supplementary convention for fixing the new duties in the French tariff, embracing articles of iron and other metals, is now completed, and that it is expected to be signed on Saturday next. A few days will be required for exchanging the ratifications, and in all probability the details will be in the *Gazette* next week. The negotiators are now fixing the rates of duty on linens. Next week, the duties on cotton goods will be finally settled. The whole of the new French tariff must be completed (according to the terms of the treaty) by the 1st of November next.—*Manchester Examiner*.

EFFECTIVE GUN AND MORTAR BOATS.—The report of the select committee appointed to inquire into the alleged defective state of the gun and mortar boats was issued on Wednesday. It states that a considerable number of the boats were more or less defective, but that only two mortar boats that were broken up were actually unseaworthy. The boats ought to be carefully watched against dry rot, and it may be fairly expected that they will be a valuable addition to the naval force of the country. Large supplies of timber should be kept, and in all future contracts it should be distinctly specified that the timber to be used in building vessels for her Majesty's service should be free of sap or other defects.

SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION MEETING AT GLASGOW.—The annual meeting of the Social Science Association was opened at Glasgow, on Monday, most of the distinguished strangers having arrived. Lord Brougham reached Glasgow on Saturday evening, and is staying with Sir James Campbell, of Stracathro. The Council met in the forehall of the University at half-past twelve o'clock, and concluded the arrangements as far as possible. The Rev. Dr. Robertson, at two o'clock, delivered an eloquent discourse before the members and associates in the High Church (Cathedral). Lord Brougham delivered the inaugural address at eight o'clock p.m. in the City Hall, which was crowded. We have not space this week to notice this eloquent address.

PROGRESS OF THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY WORKS.—The work of tunnelling the New-road at King's-cross is proceeding rapidly, notwithstanding the impediments arising from the intersection of sewers, gas and water pipes, and stiff character of the clay to be excavated. It is, however, at Battle-bridge that the progress of the works is at present most perceptible. The entire wedge of buildings lying between Gray's-inn-road, Battle-bridge, and Bagnigge Wells-road has been removed, and the ground on which it stood is at present being cleared for the erection of a station and the construction of the line of railway which will at that point enter the valley of the Fleet, along which it will run to its terminus in Farringdon-street. In the tunnel itself a very large portion of the brickwork and other masonry is complete, and the public may soon begin to look forward to the opening of the route throughout from Paddington to the City.

A LUTHERAN MUSEUM.—The *Illustrirte Zeitung* states that an interesting museum of articles relating to Luther, collected by an inhabitant of Helberstadt, has recently been purchased by the Prince Regent, and removed to Wittenberg, where it will be preserved in the house once occupied by the great Reformer. Though the collection is extensive and valuable, the collector's heirs sold it for the moderate sum of 3,000 thalers, knowing that its late owner was most anxious that it should be preserved at Wittenberg for the benefit of posterity. The collection comprises a number of paintings, thirty-four of which are portraits of Luther and his family, of the Elector of Saxony, Melancthon, Erasmus, Pontanus, Ulrich, Von Hutton, and other eminent men of the time. The second section consists of thirty-four portfolios, containing about 7,000 portraits of Luther and his contemporaries, both friends and opponents, representations of many scenes of his life, and caricatures relating to him. Next comes a collection of 2,000 autographs of Luther and eminent men of his day, besides numerous manuscripts of the same period. Another section

consists of a most valuable collection of 294 medals in gold, silver, &c., struck in honour of Luther and his rivals, and a remarkable series of busts, statuettes, and medallions in bronze and terra-cotta, of the sixteenth century. The sixth section is composed entirely of Luther's writings or works relating to the Reformation, forming, in all, a total of 2,000 volumes. It is intended to add to this collection a copy of all books or works of art relating to Luther; and the directors of the museum will publish an annual report, in which all donors names are to be inserted.

A TEMPERANCE VILLAGE.—It appears that Sir Wilfred Lawson, Bart., had requested one of his lessees not to relet any of his houses for the sale of intoxicating liquors in the village of Washington, and this caused Mr. George Duncan to seek from the magistrates a transfer of his license to another house. Against this transfer a memorial to the magistrates was drawn up and signed by the ladies, and presented at the Brewster sessions, to which sixty-two of the women of Washington attached their names. Another memorial was signed by 107 working-men. A correspondent informs us that there are some 200 teetotallers in the village of Washington; that there are also an excellent penny school; a friendly society, from which workmen, who pay each 3d. weekly, receive 7s. weekly in case of sickness; and a library and reading-room, with about 2,000 volumes of books, and numerous weekly and daily newspapers, open for 1d. a week.—*Newcastle Chronicle*.

THE FIGHT FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.—On Friday, at the sitting of the county magistrates at Rochester, Robert Brettie, who fought Mace a few days since for the championship, Harry Crutchley, Daniel Crutchley, and Richard Longmore, were placed at the bar charged with tumultuously assembling, with other disorderly persons, in the parish of Allhallows, near Yantlet Creek, to disturb the peace, and resisting and assaulting the police in the execution of their duty. Brettie appeared to be in great pain; his eyes were shockingly discoloured, and there was a fearful gash over his left eye. David Crutchley and Longmore, who had had a set-to after the fight between Brettie and Mace had terminated, were also bruised about their faces, and their eyes blackened. The present charge arose out of an attack which is stated to have been made upon the police when they attempted to disperse the mob. Brettie was discharged, not having been found in the act, and the other prisoners were remanded on bail.

A SUBWAY IN LONDON.—The Metropolitan Board of Works report that, with a view to the adoption of means for obviating the expense and inconvenience attending the breaking up of the pavement for the repair of mains and pipes, sewers, and other underground works, and in the hope of obtaining valuable data for their guidance in carrying out future improvements, they determined in making the new Covent-garden approach to form a subway under the street, for the reception of gas and water mains, electric telegraph conductors, &c.; and that on the 31st of July they entered into a contract for the execution of these works, and they are now in hand. They propose to construct under the street an arched subway seven feet six inches in height by twelve feet in width, and also to form arched side passages for house service pipes, together with proper collage on each side of the street. In conjunction with the works proper sewers will be built, and convenient arrangements made for drainage.

THE MASSACRES IN SYRIA.—It will be gratifying to the contributors to the British Syrian Relief Fund to know that a Central Ladies' Committee has been formed, of which Lady Stratford de Redcliffe is president, Lady Montefiore vice-president, and of which the Countess of Shaftesbury, Miss Florence Nightingale, Mrs. Marsh, Miss Marsh, and other influential ladies are members. The object of this committee is the collection of new and cast-off garments and of remnants, soiled or damaged goods, and materials of every description for the clothing of the destitute, especially of the women and children, who have thronged, to the number of from 20,000 to 30,000, into Beyrout, helpless and homeless, and in a like proportion into other towns and ports of Syria. Applications are being made by the London Committee to the leading manufacturers and warehousemen throughout the kingdom for donations of such remnants and damaged goods as they can contribute. The generous friends of this cause will also have satisfaction in learning that a benevolent English lady, who has resided in Syria, is immediately going out to Beyrout, under the auspices of the London Committee, to co-operate with the committee at Beyrout in ministering to the necessities of the sufferers, especially of the women and children and the sick. The London Committee have authorised Her Majesty's Consul-General at Beyrout to employ, at their expense, the able-bodied refugees there in the thorough cleansing of the town, with a view to avert the epidemic disease which the committee there apprehend as the inevitable consequence of the multitude of the sufferers, who are exposed to all the dangers occasioned by utter destitution in respect of food, clothing, and sanitary regulation.

DRINKING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.—Mr. George Stephenson, of the Stockton and Darlington Railway, has addressed a letter to Mr. E. Pease, of Darlington, on this subject, from which we subjoin an extract:—

In the days of stage-coach travelling it was the universal custom to book passengers at inns, and when the first railway was opened the stations were not considered complete without a portion of each being set apart for the sale of drink. Consequently full provision for supplying this kind of "refreshment" was made at every station on the line. This arrangement, which was at

first considered an absolute necessity, continued in force for several years, and thus gave us ample opportunity of witnessing the effects of that side of the question. These effects may be summed up in a few words. The temptation to drink being placed so prominently before the company's servants, led to habits of drinking amongst them, and consequently neglect of duty. Porters were "treated" by passengers, and sometimes got to think more of the drink than their work. Cases of drunkenness occurred amongst passengers, which would not if drink had not been so easily obtainable. Delay of trains not unfrequently happened in order to give opportunities for obtaining this "refreshment." We had greater liability to accidents, which were of too frequent occurrence, together with all the annoyance and inconvenience of having men to do the work who were not always to be depended upon. All these results being fully demonstrated by experience, led to the ultimate abolition of drink from the railway stations. Although in a pecuniary point of view it appeared a sacrifice, the duty to abolish the traffic became so apparent that the directors could no longer hesitate to make the change. It is now some years ago since this was done, and I am happy to say that we have never yet had cause to regret it. There is not now a station on this, the oldest line in the kingdom, where intoxicating drinks are sold, and I hope that this state of things will ever continue. I am not aware that any other railway company has adopted this plan, but am satisfied that if all railway companies were to do away with the sale of drink at their stations, they would be best consulting the interests of the shareholders and the welfare of the travelling public.

GALLANT RESCUE.—A few days ago, the Rev. Dr. Dill, moderator of the Presbyterian Assembly, Ulster, was at Portstewart when he heard that a man was drowning in the sea. In a letter to his brother he says:—

We both ran down to the shore, and found a crowd collected, while a large Newfoundland dog was in the water trying to drag the man in, but in vain. The man was fast floating out to sea, and no one seemed able or willing to go in to save him. Without thinking much of the consequences, I divested myself of my garments as speedily as possible, being only retarded by the wild urgency of a woman, who turned out to be the man's mother, and who would have me go in with my clothes on; but, failing in that, set herself to pull them off by main force; but, having got free from all entanglements, I plunged in, and reached him in the nick of time. His head was under water, and he was quietly floating out to sea. Fortunately, he had been so long in as to have become insensible, and I had no difficulty in turning him on his back and pushing him before me, whilst I managed to keep his face above water. As soon as I turned him, the water came bulging out of his mouth and nose, and I saw by his eye that, although very near it, he was not dead. He was soon carried up to the hotel, where his sister lived as servant, and Dr. McCaldin, who happened to be staying here with his son, who is dangerously ill, succeeded in restoring suspended animation. I have seen him since, and he seemed in the fair way of recovery.

The man had been in a lunatic asylum. Walking with his sister in the street, he rushed from her side and plunged into the sea with the intention of committing suicide. "It is the first time," adds Dr. Dill, "my swimming powers have been of any use to others; but I can assure you it was a matter of no little satisfaction to me to-day that I felt at home in the water, and that I was the means of saving an unhappy human being from destruction."

THE LATE SHIPWRECK OF A MISSIONARY.—The barque *Punjab*, of Sunderland, 304 tons, Capt. Dale, bound from Algoa Bay to Amsterdam, with a cargo of wool and hides, struck on the Seven Stones, Cape Cornwall, in the Channel, and became a wreck. In addition to the crew, there were on board eight passengers, viz., the Rev. T. Arbousset (who is a French Protestant missionary), his wife, and six children. All but one got safely into the boats—the wife of the Rev. T. Arbousset, could not be taken from the rigging, although every exertion was made to do so; she held on by the ropes, and appeared as if she could not let go her hold. Seeing that the vessel was sinking fast, the captain and remainder of the crew went into the boat, and still tried to extricate Mrs. Arbousset from her perilous position, but could not succeed. Some of the wearing apparel was even torn from her in endeavouring to get her off, but of no avail, and shortly afterwards the vessel sank, Mrs. Arbousset going down with it in the sight and amidst the screams of the husband and children. The shipwrecked party were seen by a vessel bound to Antwerp, and carried to Falmouth. Mr. Arbousset has been labouring in Southern Africa since 1832 on behalf of the Paris Evangelical Missionary Society, and was returning home with his family. He is still at Falmouth, and, as may be expected, is in great distress of mind through the melancholy circumstances of the loss of his wife. He had no time to save anything; wearing apparel, money, books, documents, &c., amongst which is a manuscript journal of his own, highly valued by him, are all gone. The case has naturally excited much sympathetic and melancholy interest at Falmouth. On Monday evening an interesting meeting was held at the Wesleyan Chapel, Falmouth, for the purpose of sympathising with and assisting the bereaved missionary and his family. The chapel, which is a very large one, was crowded to excess; and amongst those present were Quakers (of both sexes), Independents, Baptists, and members of other denominations. Mr. Arbousset delivered a brief address, and after speeches from various ministers and others, a collection was taken up on his behalf, which amounted to nearly 40l.

STEAM BAKERIES.—Steam-baking companies have been formed in many of the large cities of the Union for the purpose of supplying pure bread at a moderate price. The freight on a barrel of flour from New York to London is 3s. 3d. per barrel, other charges 9d.,

making flour costing 29s. in New York worth 38s. in London. Now, if the bakers there sell an 18-ounce loaf at 3c., being 6 ounces for a halfpenny, the bakers in London should sell, allowing for the charges of transportation, a 4lb. loaf at 6d., instead of which many bakers are charging 7d. and 7½d. for these loaves. Estimating the average value of the best bread at 7d. per loaf, it is 1d. more than we should expect to find it, judging from the American prices of flour and bread. There is this difference between steam bread-making and baking in America, and manual bread-making and fire-baking in England. Everything is in favour of a cheaper production of bread in this country than in America, when flour is sold at the same price, excepting that there the bakers have availed themselves in their business of steam and machinery, which cost less than the cheap hand-labour of this country. A penny a loaf may seem to some a small matter. It makes little difference to the wealthy or even the middle class, but there are thousands in London to whom this extra penny a loaf is almost a matter of life and death. The population of London is estimated at 3,000,000. Allowing these inhabitants to consume on an average eight ounces of bread a day, the annual loss to the consumers in this city, occasioned by the inferior manner in which the baking business is conducted, is fully 5,000,000l. sterling. Besides the pecuniary loss arising from the hand and foot process of making bread (for it is asserted, on good authority, that many bakers of London make use of the latter in preparing the dough for the ovens), the foul, unwholesome air of the underground bakeries of London kills hundreds, and perhaps thousands, yearly, before they have lived half man's allotted years. The advantages afforded by the steam bakeries are cheapness of production, a superior quality of bread—not only more palatable, but more wholesome—and the amelioration of the condition of the journeyman bakers. The certain deficiency of the wheat harvest of Europe invests this subject with peculiar interest.—*The London American*.

Literature.

Eventide: a Devotional Diary for the Close of Day. By MARY ANN KELTY, Author of "Visiting my Relations," &c. London: J. Nisbet and Co.

THE originality of this book will strike every reader. There is nothing commonplace in it; there is no prosing, no sentimentalising, no apostrophising of "my soul," as may be found in most books of professed devotional contemplation. The writer is afraid that some persons may think her neglectful of doctrinal statement, and too abundant in practical matter; but she justly falls back on her own "personal teaching, through a long and deep experience, in the ways of God," as one so "continuously of a spiritual and practical kind, that she could only follow it as her guide in attempting to influence other minds." It is this truth to personal experience that gives to her book its charm and its power; and it has both in no ordinary degree. Everything is real, and has a heart in it; and takes an inward and intimate hold on the mind of a spiritual and sympathetic reader.

The meditations are very brief—never more than a page, and often only half a page. Each is founded on a passage of Scripture; and the selection of these passages discloses both an unusually familiar acquaintance with the various parts of the Holy Book, and a profound and often subtle appreciation of its spiritual meaning and universal aspects and applications. Nor do we like the book less, as a devotional work, that it abstains from all direct exposition of Scripture, and from all purely theological thought; and that it has something of a mystical tinge, and of the tone of "quietism." If it has a fault, it is one which will be particularly felt by those of its readers who most strongly sympathise with the peculiar qualities to which we now refer; and that is, that it is deficient in that highest order of contemplations which belongs to "the state of Divine union," and which assists the freedom and the joy of "our fellowship with the Father and with his Son Jesus Christ."

So unlike what has ordinarily passed as devotional meditation is the substance of this "Diary for the Close of Day," that we shall make two or three extracts; which will, we hope, give some suitable conception of its genuine worth and fitness:—

"*The Mistress of Witchcraft.*—Nahum iii. 2.—There is a Divine Spirit, pure, simple, single; and all that is of this spirit is redeeming, saving, cleansing, and restoring in its nature. It leads away from all self-indulgence and the delusive beauty of the delectable things of earth. This spirit is typified in Scripture by the New Jerusalem, Zion, &c. There is also a spirit so near to us, which is one with the world, and with the flesh; yet most bland and beautiful to the senses. This is figured in Holy Writ by Babylon, 'the mistress of witchcraft.' For ever keep aloof from it. Beware, also, of another false spirit, which suddenly and vehemently suggests such and such a course of action as right, but which, when entered upon, proves to have been erroneous. All hurry, and confusion, and multiplicity, and eagerness to act, arise from the promptings of this spirit. Always mistrust the impulse that urges

you to hasten into action. Whatever is from the right source can afford to wait, and will gather strength and clearness from waiting. Evil spirits are always vehement and hasty spirits; therefore keep close to that which can wait, and be patient, and forego the suggestions of everything that is vehement, and in a hurry to be doing. Lavater was wont to say, 'I can wait.' 'This,' says Mr. Cecil, 'is a vast attainment.'

"Why abodest thou among the sheep-folds, to hear the bleatings of the flocks?"—Judges v. 16.—There is a strange and most seductive pleasure in the tender kind of melancholy which accompanies the backward glance of the mind upon days that are gone. We do not think it possible that we should suffer loss, but rather that we should be improved on the moral side of our being by indulging in these reminiscences. But this is a mistake. The tenderness which seems to us so amiable, is not of the kind which improves the heart; for we may observe that self is always the prominent object in the panorama; and as a proof that this is the case, and that there is no enlargement of soul, or expansiveness of love, in such emotions, let us remark how small and vapid the interest is, with which we hear other people dilate upon such themes, and the feelings which they excite in their minds. We are to keep a forward, not a backward glance upon our path; and to renounce as ignoble and enervating, those delusive impulses which lead us to gather a halo of interests round everything that relates to ourselves."

"For the kingdom of God is not in word, but in power."—1 Cor. iv. 20.—The strength, the ability to rise to the occasion—in a word, the power which our religious principles invest us with, is the only just criterion of their truth and value. For, it is as a Redeemer from iniquity that the Holy Spirit is bestowed upon us; and it is only in feeling that we possess this 'power of God unto salvation' that we can possibly have any faith in it. No description of it will suffice, for words will not impart it. There must be a sense of illumination experienced in the soul, which, whilst it reveals the right path, does also impart the strength to walk in it. 'Walk in the light, as children of light,' is only a mode of saying to us, with the most lucid simplicity of direction, 'Feel the power of Christ's spirit. Don't talk about it; don't let your strength evaporate outwardly; but eye this inward power—he gathered into it, and stand still in it, and see the salvation of God.'

These passages have been taken without special selection, and are not at all superior to the bulk of the book:—more striking ones might readily have been found.

Though the book is called "Eventide," it is not one to be read the very last thing, when there is no further time for reflection. Its great use should be, that it suggests subjects for thought and quickens thinking power. It will not be understood or valued by the over-weary or drowsy;—for it is not one of the devotional books for the closet, of which there are so many, which seem to have been especially designed to prepare their readers for speedy and deep slumbers. Perhaps the excellent author of this volume has done more real and lasting good to her fellow-creatures by its preparation than even by writing those thoughtful and pleasant little works which have already gained for her an anonymous reputation.

The Education of the Feelings, or Affections.
By CHARLES BRAY. Third Edition. London: Longman and Co.

THIS work, now in a third edition, has been long enough before the public for its character to be known, and such reputation as it is capable of making to have been at least begun. It contains a great deal of discerning observation and judicious counsel; and can scarcely be read by parents and educators without advantage. But it is not a philosophy; and does not even rest on a philosophy; although Mr. Bray's claim is nothing less. We are willing, however, that he should speak for himself. In the New Preface, he says:—

"Education has been correctly defined as the developing and perfecting of all our faculties. Without a defined and systematic knowledge of the human faculties, education in this sense is evidently impossible; and the time has arrived, when, as a science, it must be inseparably blended with mental philosophy. Vague generalities ought no longer to be tolerated, but we ought to be able to state exactly what we wish to do—what we would have or not have; what feelings or intellectual faculties are in individual cases weak and require cherishing; what are too strong and require repressing; and what feelings we should especially wish to predominate in the character. The knowledge to guide us in these particulars is at present very vague and unsatisfactory, and based more upon custom and tradition and 'old woman's tales,' than upon science. It is the aim of this work to give a more systematic direction to our inquiries in this department, and we have to ask the indulgence of our readers for the dry nomenclature which always attends, more or less, on attempts at classification. . . . Immediately children are entrusted to us, a kind of second education commences in ourselves: all that we say, do, and even feel, is imitated—we see the reflex of ourselves in others, and, startled into consciousness by the *fac simile*, frequently, for the first time, begin to inquire what we are, and what we ought to be. In the course of our own early training, our immature powers were incapable of reflecting upon the nature of the different feelings which influence us; but now, when we have to direct others, we feel that a correct analysis of the heart is necessary. The object of this present edition is not so much to assist in the direct education of children, as in this second education of ourselves; to aid self-knowledge and self-development; or, if it were not thought too ambitious, we might say that we aim at supplying a new system of moral philosophy, based upon an analysis of the use and abuse of each faculty, and its

direction to its proper and legitimate objects. If we would ascertain the purpose for which God has formed us, we must study the nature of the faculties with which he has endowed us, and to make use of each faculty in the direction for which its nature shows it was evidently intended. In our scheme, what Dr. Whewell calls *dependent and independent morality*, that is, the 'intuitive' system and that based upon 'utility' are blended, neither being able to act without the other. Thus we find in nature certain primitive impulses which make us wish to be kind to others, to respect and venerate whatever is great and good, and to do on all occasions what is right, irrespective of consequences—that is, at 'whatever cost of pain and loss;' but these feelings, however strong, in no way indicate what is kind, or great and good, or right, of themselves, they are mere blind impulses, as likely to go wrong as right, requiring, therefore, the direction of the reason. Reason requires a rule for its guidance; and all systems, even that of Dr. Whewell himself, are ultimately driven to 'utility,' or the 'greatest happiness principle,' for this rule. It is comparatively of no use to feel the desire to do what is right, unless we know what is right, and it is of little use knowing what is right, without the desire to do it."

Without entering into a controversial discussion, we may point out that Dr. Whewell expressly opposes, and self-consistently denies the possibility of finding, what Mr. Bray represents his system as "driven to,"—namely, a moral rule in "the greatest happiness of the greatest number":—it is no more the rule, in his system, than it is the foundation of obligation.

Of Mr. Buckle's "late surprising work," Mr. Bray has written a few words of stricture that are well-deserved by a book so full of oppositions to fact and errors in principle: but the reply to Mr. Buckle's positions is not a sound and effective one. The philosophy of the mind, and of morals, and of society, is not contained in the so-called "discoveries," or in any fruits of the discoveries, of Gall and Spurzheim. And all that is practically valuable in Mr. Bray's book is quite independent of the truth of their doctrines.

Voices from Calvary; or, The Seven Last Sayings of our Dying Lord. By ROBERT T. JEFFREY, M.D., Minister of Caledonian-road Church, Glasgow. Second Edition. Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.

This volume of discourses is not without merit, both as exposition of Scripture, and as popular address. But, while it is earnest and intelligent, and sometimes eloquent and impressive, it has in general a too lofty rhetoric, a too artificial tone. Occasionally there is a tasteless and absurd stiltedness of phrase; as when the last solemn words from the cross—"Into Thy hands I commend my spirit"—are described and discoursed of as "The Trust-Deed of Consignment"!

Glycerin and Cod Liver Oil; their History, Introduction, Therapeutic Value, and Claims on Professional and Public Attention. By W. BURNHAM WILLMOTT, Associate of the Pharmaceutical Society, &c. London: H. Baillière.

THE two new remedies in the treatment of disease to which this little volume is devoted, are undoubtedly at present but imperfectly understood, and often empirically applied. Mr. Willmott has done good service—we speak without entering into the controversy between rival schools of medicine and opposed methods of practice—by bringing together the facts ascertained by the researches of the most eminent authorities, and by placing the several results in a clear light, and in due order. He gives a history and description of each substance, with an account of their attributed medicinal properties, and of their application in various diseases. Each is also treated of adequately from the purely chemical point of view; and the process of manufacture is briefly described: so that Mr. Willmott's book has a real value even for those who may not agree as to the remedial value of such agents as glycerin and cod liver oil. It is written with knowledge and carefulness; and has considerable merit as a piece of writing, and a pleasantness that many besides professional readers will appreciate. While, however, it addresses itself first and chiefly to the profession, it has a supplementary chapter—which is, perhaps, rather out of place in such a work—that appeals to the common-sense of the general public on "Physic-taking," or "Counsels for the Sick." A great deal of good advice has been often wasted on those who love prescriptions and drugs, and believe in the sublime efficacy of pills and draughts, as well as on those who discard all regular or scientific treatment of disease, and resort to quackery or domestic specifics. We do not see that Mr. Willmott has added much to the counsel given in such cases; or that he can hope to produce an impression where other exhortation has failed. But his sensible chapter—judged from his own point of view as to the administration of "medicines"—will not have been written in vain if he only makes half-a-dozen mothers and fathers understand how much of prevailing disease is of man's own making or seeking, and how much more is aggravated and protracted by wilfulness in the "physic-taking" which is so unduly relied on, and undeservedly both praised and blamed.

Skin Diseases and their Remedies. By ROBERT J. JORDAN, M.D., &c. London: John Churchill.

THIS is a really learned and valuable work on a subject full of painful historical interest, as well as of medical importance. The early history of chronic skin diseases in Europe, and the story of their pestilential ravages in the Middle Ages, make up a strange and thrilling

though repulsive chapter. Dr. Jordan has written this chapter with large information, and has extracted practical lessons for the illustration of modern outbreaks of skin disease. His intelligence is also very apparent in the pages on the general causation of this class of diseases. Of these portions of his work even an unprofessional critic may speak with confidence: and in our judgment they are entitled to the most emphatic commendation. Of the remainder, which classifies skin diseases, and sets forth their characters, distinguishing marks, and methods of treatment, only a well-informed and experienced student of such affections as are treated of could pronounce with authority. But if the mental qualities of an author, and his evident breadth of research, entitle him to be respected and trusted, then has Dr. Jordan the strongest claims on both his medical and popular readers. Chapters on diseases of the hair and of the nails are added. The book seems to us fully to answer its writer's purpose to present "a brief yet exact work, which might serve as a handy-book for reference."

Gleanings.

Mr. Gye, of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden, is on the Continent, in search of a new prima donna.

Adders are very prevalent on the Moors, and caution is necessary, especially while resting.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher declines to use the title of Doctor recently conferred upon him by Amherst College.

Lord Brougham completed his 82nd year on Wednesday. The noble lord was born on the 19th of September, 1778.

A painter of Plymouth has just led to the Hymeneal altar his fourth bride. He is only twenty-six years old.

"The Life of Julius Caesar, by Napoleon III.," now in the press of Paris, will be republished immediately on its appearance in this country, translated from an advance copy by Miss Mary S. Booth.

"What is meant by the deflection of the needle?" asked a dominie of a female pupil. "When it runs up into the quick of the nail," was the ready reply. —*Ladies' Own Journal.*

The dahlia, we may mention, which comes from Mexico, and is named after Dahl, a Swede, was brought into fashion by Lady Holland, at Holland House, Kensington, in 1804. —*Builder.*

The "Life of George Fox," the founder of the Quakers, compiled from various original sources, will be published by Messrs. Saunders, Otley, and Co., on the 4th of October.

It appears, from the Aberdeen papers, that it is proposed to form a company, with a capital of 1,800*l.*, in 1*l.* shares, for the conveyance of goods and passengers by steam on the common roads in that neighbourhood.

An application made by Mr. S. Smiles for the permission of the Court of Common Council to inspect the records connected with the formation of the New River in the reign of James I. has been acceded to, his object being to obtain assistance in compiling a biography of Sir Hugh Myddleton, the projector of the undertaking.

A small French instrument, recently invented, and called the Debuescope, is highly spoken of as capable of suggesting designs to an almost unlimited extent, as well as affording much entertainment. It consists of silvered plates, which are placed at a certain angle, and on a picture being put under it, the reflection produces results of remarkable beauty and variety.

SINGULAR VERDICT.—The foreman of a jury in the Circuit Court this week returned a verdict as follows:—"We find the prisoner very nearly guilty, my lord, but recommend him to mercy." It is needless to say his lordship (Lord Ardmillan) would not receive such a deliverance, and bade the 15 reconsider their decision, which resulted in *Guilty*. —*Glasgow Bulletin.*

Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin announce for October a new work, edited by Mr. M. D. Hill and Lord Brougham, entitled, "Our Exemplars, Poor and Rich," a Series of Biographical Sketches of Men and Women who have, by an extraordinary use of their opportunities, benefitted their fellow-creatures. The same publishers announce, "Hope Evermore; or, Something to Do," a Tale of the Ragged Schools.

The *Darlington Times* tells us that the following epitaph is to be seen in Whitby Churchyard:—

Sudden and unexpected was the end
Of our esteemed and beloved friend;
He gave to all his friends a sudden shock
By one day falling into Sunderland Dock!

An Indian being asked what he did for a living, replied, "Oh, me preach." "Preach!" said the bystander. "What do you get paid for it?" "Sometimes me get a shillin', sometimes two shillin'." "And isn't that mighty poor pay?" "Oh, yes; but it's mighty poor preaching."

ONE OF THE CAUSES OF "MINISTERS' SORE THROATS."—As the larynx is one of the most delicate organs of the human body, it is not surprising that when subjected to severe and protracted tension the vocal chords should become relaxed. Yet good singers and tragic actors apparently exert themselves with more violence, for a longer period at one time and much more frequently, than preachers, without suffering from the disease known as "ministers' sore-throat." Why, then, is this? Simply because the artist eschews monotony, whilst ministers, as a class, almost altogether lack that variety of tone, and inflection, which makes reading agreeable, and greatly assists in rendering the meaning palpable; at the same time that it

nables the speaker to perform his task without effort or injury. For the mischief caused by continually hammering on the same note or in the same key. A good delivery can only be acquired, 1. By a distinct utterance, which depends mainly on the prompt and energetic use of the tongue, rather than widely opening the mouth, as seems usually supposed. 2. By perfect command of the voice; so that by variety of pitch in different sentences, and different parts of the same sentence, as much as by proper emphasis, the sense is made clear. 3. By correct inflection at the breathing points, by which the ear is held in suspense before the subjunctive (as at the comma), or at the end of each link in a chain of sequences (as at the semi-colon), and not allowed to rest until the period is concluded. Attention to the first of these will overcome imperfect articulation; and I believe that by an intelligent person any such may be corrected in half a dozen lessons. By the second, that dull, droning, monotony of tone or cadence may be avoided which hums the listener to sleep, whilst painfully distressing the reader himself. And, by the preacher's attention to the third, the hearer is relieved, not only of more of that mesmerizing influence just alluded to, but of much of the strain usually found necessary to follow the thread of the discourse, so peculiarly difficult to persons unaccustomed to mental exertion. (*E. g.* Perhaps the most common fault of English readers is the dropping of the voice at the semi-colon, whereas the inflection should rise more decidedly than at the comma.) So much for prevention. Cure is a much more difficult affair; but rest and cold water gargling are the best and only safe remedies, in the opinion of one who has both suffered from and cured relaxed throat.—*Correspondent of Inquirer.*

Obituary.

Mr. LOCKE, M.P. FOR HONITON, died on Tuesday, Sept. 18th, at Moffat. Mr. Locke had been in good health and spirits up to Saturday, when he was seized with an obstructive attack in the bowels, (the "Hæc passion") which terminated fatally, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. Thus hath departed, one by one, within the short space of twelve or fourteen months, three of our most eminent engineers—Stephenson—Brunel—and now Locke! He was engineer for the construction of many of our principal railways. In France he was engaged in the construction of the Paris and Rouen and the Rouen and Havre lines; for the former of which, in 1845, he received the decoration of the Legion of Honour from King Louis Philippe. The Caen and Cherbourg line was opened by him in 1856. Mr. Locke was already engaged in the construction of railways in Spain and Milan, and always maintained that economy of construction which was the characteristic of his works. After Stephenson's death he became President of the Engineers' Society; he was also Fellow of the Royal Society, and M.P. for Honiton, which he represented continuously from 1847, in the Liberal interest.

SIR FRANCIS BLAKE, BART., died a few days since at Twissel Castle, near Berwick-upon-Tweed. The deceased baronet was born at Heston, near Hounslow. He represented Berwick in Parliament from 1828 to 1834. The first baronet was an energetic supporter of the Government during the rebellion in 1745, and the family numbered among its members the celebrated Admiral Blake. He succeeded in his title and estates by his son Francis.

SIR GEORGE SIMPSON, the Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company's settlements, died at his residence, La Chine, near Montreal, on the 7th instant, a few days after he had so hospitably entertained his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and his suite. The illness of which he died was of only a day or two's duration, and at the time of his decease he was in the sixty-ninth year of his age. He had held the post of Governor over the Hudson's Bay Company's settlements for upwards of thirty-five years. The deceased Governor, received the honour of knighthood in 1841, in reward of his zeal in fitting out several arctic expeditions.

DEATH OF DR. ROSCHER, THE AFRICAN TRAVELLER.—The *Athenæum* says the last post from Africa brought the sad news to Hamburg of the death of one of the most distinguished citizens of that town, Dr. Roscher. The bold traveller has met with an untimely death. On an expedition for a further exploration of Central Africa, Dr. Roscher had arrived at one of the large inland lakes, on the western part of Zanzibar, where he was suddenly attacked in the night by two natives of the country, and killed in his bed by a poisoned arrow. His servants took to flight, and brought the melancholy news to Zanzibar. Their depositions were fully confirmed by a negro chief who arrived at Zanzibar a few days later. He had made the two murderers, who belonged to his tribe, prisoners, and delivered them up into the hands of justice.

CARDINAL FERRETTI, who was the Pope's prime minister from the time of his accession to his flight to Gaeta, died about a week ago, at the age of sixty-five.

Mr. H. INGRAM, M.P.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Herbert Ingram, the member for Boston, and well known as the proprietor of the *Illustrated London News*. It is but too fully confirmed that he was drowned in Lake Superior, in consequence of a schooner running down the Lady Elgin steamer. Mr. Ingram was the architect of his own fortune, and gained for himself name and position by his successful enterprise. He was returned for Boston, his native town, in 1856, upon advanced Liberal principles. He has left a wife and family to lament his loss.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

WILSON.—September 12, at Newlands, Mansfield, Mrs. Henry J. Wilson, of a daughter.
JONES.—September 21, at Bridgewater, the wife of the Rev. Edward H. Jones, of a daughter.
GILL.—September 23, at Rosalie Cottage, Amersham-park, New Cross, the wife of the Rev. George Gill, late of Rorotonga, South Pacific, of a son.
LIVENS.—September 24, the wife of Mr. George Livens, Derby-road, Croydon, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

PEARCE—LAING.—September 12, at the Lozells Chapel, Birmingham, by the Rev. J. T. Feaston, E. R. Pearce, Esq., to Helen, eldest daughter of W. G. Laing, Esq., of Grove House, Lozells.
STEPHENSON—KING.—September 13, at the General Baptist Chapel, Boston, the Rev. F. Stephenson, Baptist minister, of Nottingham, to Priscilla, only daughter of Mr. H. King, of Boston.
CLARKE—PEARCE.—September 13, at Howe Chapel, Great Torrington, by the Rev. James Buckpitt, Mr. Henry Clarke, tailor, to Miss Jane Pearce, both of Great Torrington.
BAXTER—CLEMENTSON.—September 19, at the Methodist New Connexion Chapel, Hanley, Staffordshire, by the Rev. J. Stacey, of Sheffield, assisted by the Rev. S. Hulme, of Leeds, the Rev. Edward J. Baxter, of Lindley, near Huddersfield, to Lucy, third daughter of Joseph Clementson, Esq., J. P., of Prospect House, Hanley.
ARMSTRONG—ABBOTT.—September 19, at the Independent Chapel, Heanor, Derbyshire, by the Rev. J. Dale, Mr. Robert Leslie Armstrong, Manor-street, Bradford, eldest son of the late Rev. R. L. Armstrong, Wortley, Leeds, to Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. George Abbott, Marpool, near Heanor.
FOYSTER—WATSON.—September 19, at the London-road Chapel, Brighton, by the Rev. R. Hamilton, the Rev. Albert Foyster, of Cuckfield, Sussex, to Miss Eliza Watson, second surviving daughter of the late John Watson, Esq., of Brighton.
SYKES—PALFREYMAN.—September 19, at the Upper Chapel, Sheffield, by the Rev. Brooke Herford, Godfrey Sykes, Esq., of Old Brompton, Middlesex, to Ellen, youngest daughter of the late Luke Palfreyman, Esq., Sheffield.
PRATTEN—WELCH.—September 19, at Poole, Dorset, by the Rev. E. R. Conder, M.A., William Pratten, jun., Esq., of Bristol, to Harriet Sophia, younger daughter of Martin Kemp Welch, Esq., of Poole.
BOOTH—SKINNER.—September 19, at Camden-road Chapel, London, by the Rev. F. Tucker, B.A., the Rev. Samuel Harris Booth, of Birkenhead, to Mrs. M. G. Skinner, of Tollington-park, London.
RICHARDS—BAKER.—September 20, at the Independent Chapel, Honiton, by the Rev. W. Evans Foote, Mr. Francis Richards, to Miss Mary Ann Baker.
READ—WHEELER.—September 20, at St. Paul's-square Chapel, Southsea, by the Rev. J. Hunt Cooke, Mr. Henry Read, of Paddington, to Isabella Mary, daughter of Mr. James Wheeler, of Wish-street, Southsea. A handsome family bible was presented by the congregation to the bride as an expression of thanks for her past services as organist.
KITSON—CLIFF.—September 20, at Mill-hill Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. Thomas Hincks, James, second son of James Kitson, of Little Woodhouse, Esq., to Emily Christiana, second daughter of Joseph Cliff, of Western Flatts, Wortley, Esq.
LEECHMAN—DEMPSTER.—September 20, at Hendon, by the Rev. Dr. Leechman, of Hammersmith, John, eldest son of the above, to Frances Amelia, third daughter of John S. Dempster, Esq., of Falkland House, Finchley, Middlesex.
TURNER—HALL.—September 20, at East-parade Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. G. W. Conder, Mr. John Turner, artist, Mount Preston, to Isabella, third daughter of William Hall, Esq., Springfield Mount, Leeds.
SHAW—CROWTHER.—September 20, at the Baptist Chapel, Lockwood, Mr. P. B. Shaw, of that place, to Emma, eldest daughter of Mr. John Crowther, of Yew Green.

DEATHS.

GRIEVE.—September 16, at Carlisle-villas, Hastings, after a painful and lingering illness, borne with exemplary patience and Christian resignation, Miss Frances Grieve, aged sixty-seven years.
CAMMILLERI.—September 17, at Henley-on-Thames, Capt. Cammilleri, R.N., C.M.G., of 12, Medina-villas, Cliftonville, Hove, Brighton, aged sixty-eight.
JOHNSON.—September 20, at Biester, Oxon, Mary, the beloved wife of Mr. W. Johnson, currier, and eldest daughter of the Rev. W. Ferguson, in the thirty-fourth year of her age. She was highly esteemed; a faithful wife, a devoted Christian, and an affectionate mother.
BUMSTED.—September 22, Henry Samuel, eldest son of the late Henry Bumsted, of Dalston, aged twenty years and eleven months.
HALL.—September 22, at his residence, Heath Cottage, Kentish-town, London, John Vine Hall, Esq., the Author of the "Sister's Friend," in his eighty-seventh year.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

A false report that the Austrians had crossed the Mincio caused a fall of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the Paris Bourse, and a sympathetic movement on our Stock Exchange on Saturday. On Monday, when better intelligence was available, a rally took place. After rising about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., Consols left off $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. better than on Saturday.

To-day the Funds remain quiet at about previous quotations, the dealings recorded showing a continued indisposition on the part of the public to engage in speculation or to effect investments. Consols are 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ for Money, and 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ for Account. Exchequer Bills are par. India Stock is 217; ditto New Loan, 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ 103 $\frac{1}{2}$; and ditto Debentures, 96 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The Discount Market is well supplied with money, and the best bills are taken at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. The applications at the Bank of England have been few.

Increased firmness is apparent in the Foreign Stock Market, and business is restricted.

A heavy tone has prevailed in the Railway Share Market. Caledonians have declined to 91 $\frac{1}{2}$. Great Northern to 116. Great Westerns to 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ 73 $\frac{1}{2}$. Lancashire and Yorkshire, 113 $\frac{1}{2}$ 113 $\frac{1}{2}$. North Westerns to 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ 101. North Eastern York to 87 and 87 $\frac{1}{2}$; and South Eastern to 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ 84 $\frac{1}{2}$. Midlands have improved to 128 and 128 $\frac{1}{2}$. The Foreign Lines continue exceedingly dull. South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian realise 11. In the Colonial Market,

East Indian are steady at 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ 100 $\frac{1}{2}$. Great Indian Peninsular have declined to 96 $\frac{1}{2}$. Grand Trunk of Canada to 27 and 27 $\frac{1}{2}$; and Great Western of Canada are firm at 13 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Joint Stock Bank and Miscellaneous Shares show no material variation from previous rates. Oriental Bank realise 44 $\frac{1}{2}$. Union of London, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$. Crystal Palace 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ 30; and Scottish Australian Investments have declined to 122 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The accounts from the principal manufacturing districts indicate a continuance of the more cheerful feeling which has lately been occasioned by the favourable change in the conditions of the harvest, and by the dissipation of the apprehensions relative to the course of the Money Market. At Manchester the receipt of further unfavourable accounts from the Indian market has given a check to the buoyancy which was observable in the previous week, but the transactions for China have increased, whilst those for Germany, the Mediterranean, and other foreign markets, as well as for the home trade, have been to a fair extent. The general condition of business in the cotton districts is, therefore, satisfactory, and full employment is ensured to labour. The woollen trade is likewise steady. The stocks are kept down at a moderate level, yet the mills are in full employment. At Bradford, a stimulus has been given by orders for yarns for immediate delivery by export houses which want them for the great Leipzig Fair. At Nottingham and Leicester trade continues dull, but the strike of the hosiery hands has terminated, and that of the lace-makers exhibits signs of exhaustion. In the Birmingham and Staffordshire districts generally good employment for all skilled workmen is still the substance of the reports, notwithstanding the slackness of the foreign demand for hardwares. The pig-iron trade is dull, but the makers have not yet acted to any material extent upon their alleged determination to "blow out" the furnaces.

PREMATURE GREYNESS, weak or falling Hair, Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Rheumatism, Stiff Joints, &c., are remedied with ease and certainty by Herring's Patent Magnetic Brushes and Combs. Their use is an absolute luxury. His newly invented Teazle Brushes for Cloth, Velvet, &c., are admirable; they not only cleanse, but preserve the fabric in a remarkable manner. The manufactory is 32, Basinghall-street. The Public are cautioned against Counterfeits.—[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Pimples, Boils, Carbuncles, Abscesses.—These maladies arise from some obstruction to the free circulation of blood through the blood-vessels or capillaries, and the only rational mode of cure consists in removing the local impediment at the same time that any infirmity engendered by the stoppage should be altered from the blood. Holloway's remedies applied to the part effects the first, his Pills accomplish the latter object. The inflamed skin derives softness, coolness, and ease, from the application of this ingreient, which gradually penetrates to the afflicted tissues, and soon restores the circulation and its channels to a healthy condition, and which too frequently follow from carelessness or injudicious medical treatment.—[Advertisement.]

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th of Vic., cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, Sept. 19, 1860.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued £30,073,460	Government Debt £11,015,100
	Other Securities .. 3,459,900
	Gold Bullion 15,598,460
	Silver Bullion —
£30,073,460	£30,073,460

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital £14,553,000	Government Securities .. £9,668,511
Reserve .. 3,784,978	Other Securities .. 10,575,078
Public Deposits 6,965,466	Notes .. 9,215,900
Other Deposits 13,179,934	Gold & Silver Coin 781,298
Seven Day and other Bills .. 752,469	
£39,235,847	£39,235,847

Sept. 20, 1860. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, Sept. 21, 1860.

BANKRUPTS.

DICKINSON, J. G., and CREIGHTON, J. A., Aldermanbury, collar manufacturers, October 4, November 1.
UNDERWOOD, C., James-street, Covent-garden, Drury-lane, and Long-acre, grocer, October 4, November 8.
HARRIS, G., Working, tailor, October 4, November 6.
HARDWICK, J., Strand, tailor, October 4, November 8.
PICKLES, T. B., Great York-mews, Baker-street, Portman-square, hackney coach proprietor, October 4, November 8.
SHERRY, J., Portsea, bootmaker, October 6, November 3.
HARDY, J. K., Fenchurch-street, annatto manufacturer, October 1, November 6.
HUNTINGTON, G., Great Suffolk-street, Borough, bootmaker, October 1 and 29.
MOULTON, G. C., Gresham-street, dealer in indiarubber, October 4, November 5.
ERLAM, G., Upper-street, Islington, woollen draper, October 4 and 31.
FRESTON, W. A., Maesteg, Glamorganshire, ironmaster, October 2, November 6.
DUNN, T. P., Woodchester, Gloucestershire, woollen flock dealer, October 8, November 12.
HARGREAVES, W., and SLATER, W., Bradford, Yorkshire, whitesmiths, October 5 and 26.

Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1860.

BANKRUPTS.

SEAGOOD, O. A., and SMITH, H. W., Wellington-road, Holloway, builders, October 6, November 8.
RAMAGE, E. R., Bond-court, Walbrook, City, wine cooper, October 6, November 6.
POVEY, J., Warwick, innkeeper, October 8 and 29.
CARSWELL, G., Shrewsbury, innkeeper, October 5 and 26.
JONES, D., Wrexham, Denbighshire, coach builder, October 2 and 29.
CRIVEN, G., Liverpool, merchant, October 5 and 29.
WHITEHEAD, T., Duke-street, City, tailor, October 8, November 8.
MARNS, G. T., Stepney, rope makers, October 8, November 17.
ROBSON, S., York, hotel keeper, October 12, November 2.
WILSON, W., Thirsk, Yorkshire, currier, October 12, November 2.
WALTERS, P., Wolverhampton, auctioneer, October 5 and 26.
WITHERSPOON, J., Cheltenham, draper, October 8, November 6.

Cox, J. E. Lambeth, dealer in stone ware pipes and cement, October 6, November 8.
 ANSELL, J., Upper Holloway, contractor, October 6, November 13.
 JULIAN, J., Noble-street, City, wholesale milliner, October 8, November 8.
 FEAKA, E., Petty Cury, Cambridgeshire, butcher, October 8, November 8.
 THORNHILL, J., Sheffield, awl blade manufacturer, October 6, November 8.
 RUE, T., East Stonehouse, Devonshire, draper, October 9, November 5.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Sept. 24.

The foreign supplies last week were—Wheat, 6,045 qrs from Cronstadt, 1,176 qrs Dantzic, 920 qrs Stettin, 240 qrs Hamburg, 200 qrs Rotterdam, 1,480 qrs France, 3,516 qrs Odessa, 2,100 qrs Maranopoli, 11,862 United States. Barley, 185 qrs from Hamburg, 80 qrs Harlingen, 529 qrs Alexandria. Oats, 5,000 qrs from Archangel, 1,180 qrs Petersburg, 760 qrs Libau, 1,120 qrs Königsberg, 680 qrs Sweden, 1,866 qrs East Friesland and Holland, 3,800 Odessa. Flour, 800 barrels from Havre, 32,775 barrels from United States, 587 sacks from Bordeaux, 4,707 sacks Spain, 1,690 sacks Petersburg, 741 sacks coastwise. We had a small supply of English wheat, chiefly new, at market this morning, but the arrivals of foreign wheat and flour in the past week have been large. Good dry samples of both old and new wheat sold steadily at 1s to 2s dearer than on Monday last. Norfolk and barrel flour held for 1s. per sack and barrel advance, but little done. Grinding barley went off readily 6d to 1s dearer; of malting and distilling qualities there was so little offering that prices were irregular. Beans and peas unaltered. The arrivals of oats were moderate, and found a good demand at fully 6d per lb over the rates of Monday last. Linseed and rapeseed firm, and cakes the turn dearer.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. d.	Wheat	s. d.
Essex and Kent, Red 50 to 60		Dantzic	64 to 68
Ditto White	54 06	Königsberg, Red	56 64
Lincoln, Norfolk, and		Pomeranian, Red	62 66
Yorkshire Red	—	Rostock	62 66
Scotch	—	Danish and Holstein	58 60
Rye	34 38	East Friesland	54 56
Barley, English	32 34	Petersburg	54 58
Scotch	32 34	Riga and Archangel	—
Malt (pale)	64 68	Polish Odessa	55 59
Beans, mazagan	40 45	Maranopoli	58 60
Ticks	—	Taganrog	—
Harrow	—	Egyptian	40 43
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.)	56 64
Peas, White	42 44	Barley, Pomeranian	34 38
Grey	40 42	Königsberg	—
Maple	40 42	Danish	34 37
Boilers	—	East Friesland	28 30
Tares (English new)	48 50	Egyptian	28 30
Foreign	—	Odessa	27 30
Oats (English new)	23 28	Beans—	
Flour, town made, per		Horse	38 42
Sack of 280 lbs	54 57	Pigeon	42 45
Linseed, English	54 58	Egyptian	36 37
Baltic	52 55	Peas, White	40 42
Black Sea	52 55	Oats—	
Hempseed	30 34	Dutch	20 27
Canaryseed	57 60	Jahde	20 26
Cloverseed, per cwt. of		Danish	20 23
112 lbs. English	—	Danish, Yellow feed	23 27
German	—	Swedish	23 26
French	—	Petersburg	21 24
American	—	Flour, per bar. of 196 lbs.	—
Linseed Cakes, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2	0s	New York	28 32
Rape Cakes, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2	0s per ton	Spanish, per sack	—
Rapeseed, 30 1/2 to 35 1/2	0s per last	Carawayseed, per cwt.	28 32

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 8 1/2d to 9d; household ditto, 6d to 8d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Sept. 24.

Our market to-day was well supplied with each kind of foreign stock, and the trade ruled heavy, at drooping currencies. From our own grazing districts the arrivals of beasts fresh up were on the increase, when compared with Monday last, in considerably improved condition. For all breeds we have to report a depressed inquiry, at a decline in the quotations of from 2d to 4d per 8lbs, and a total clearance was not effected. There were some remarkably good short-horns on offer. The arrivals from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire amounted to 2,800 short-horns; from other parts of England, 800 various breeds; and from Ireland, 460 oxen, &c. No stock reached us from Scotland. We were tolerably well, though not to say heavily, supplied with sheep, the general condition of which was by no means first-rate. All kinds met a dull inquiry, at a fall in value, compared with this day's night, of 2d per 8lbs. The best Downs sold at 5s 2d per 8lbs. About 350 sheep came to hand from Ireland. Calves were in moderate supply, and heavy request, at Thursday's decline in value. The top price was 6s per 8lbs. There was a moderate inquiry for pigs, at last week's currency.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.	
Inf. coarse beasts	2 8 to 3 0	Pr. coarse woolled	4 6 to 4 10
Second quality	3 2 3 6	Prime Southdown	5 0 5 2
Prime large oxen	3 8 4 4	Lge. coarse calves	4 0 4 6
Prime Scots, &c.	4 6 4 8	Prime small	4 8 5 0
Coarse inf. sheep	3 4 3 8	Large hogs	4 0 4 6
Second quality	3 10 4 4	Neat-sm. porkers	4 8 5 2

Lamb, 0s 0d to 0s 0d.
 Suckling calves, 19s to 23s. Quarter-oldstore pigs, 23s to 30s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Sept. 24.

Our markets continue to be well supplied with both town and country-killed meat. Generally speaking the trade is somewhat heavy, as follows:—

Per 8lbs by the carcass.

s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.	
Inferior beef	2 6 to 3 2	Small pork	5 0 to 5 4
Middling ditto	3 4 3 8	Inf. mutton	3 2 3 6
Prime large do.	3 10 4 0	Middling ditto	3 8 4 0
Do. small do.	4 2 4 4	Prime ditto	4 2 4 6
Large pork	4 4 4 10	Veal	4 4 4 8

Lamb, 0s 0d to 0s 0d.

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCEING-LANE, Sept. 25.

TEA.—A very limited amount of business has been done, and prices are unaltered.
 SUGARS.—The market has shown very little animation, and prices are flat for all descriptions; in the refined market lower rates are current.
 COFFEE.—The demand has been active for the finer descriptions, and full prices are obtainable for all descriptions.
 RICE.—A very limited business has been reported, and the few bargains entered into have been at former rates.
 SALTPETRE.—The market was dull without any change of importance in values.
 FRUIT.—There has been a fair inquiry for currants on the part of the trade, and prices show an upward tendency.
 COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, Sept. 22.—Foreign importations of pears, apples, and tomatoes, &c., continue to arrive. Peaches and nectarines from open walls are now plentiful. Grapes are abundant. Cob nuts are realising 1s and filberts 9d to 1s per lb. Peas are scarce. Potatoes are badly diseased. Some good mushrooms may be obtained. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Gardenias, Violets, Mignonette, Henths, Geraniums, Lily of the Valley, and Roses.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Sept. 24.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 3,280 firkins butter, and 1,480 bales bacon; and from foreign ports 13,920 casks butter, and 1,244 bales of bacon. In the Irish butter market there was a respectable amount of business transacted last week, and an advance of 1s per cwt was partially obtained; the dealers purchase cautiously as they are in want, and holders are willing to meet the views of buyers. Foreign met a good sale early in the week; but at the close the demand was flat. The bacon market remains unchanged; the dealers purchasing from hand to mouth, all waiting for increased supplies and lower prices.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.—Saturday, Sept. 22.—Since our last report the demand for flax has been much restricted; nevertheless, no change has taken place in the quotations. Baltic hemp moves off slowly, at 29s per ton for Petersburg clean. In Manila parcels very little is doing. Coir goods are inactive, but not cheaper. Common to fine jute has sold at 13s to 22s per ton.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Sept. 24.—Moderate supplies of potatoes have come to hand since our last report, coastwise and by land-carriage. The demand generally is steady, as follows:—Kent and Essex Regents, 100s to 160s; York ditto, 110s to 160s; Scotch ditto, 100s to 120s; Bedford, 120s to 150s per ton.

HOPS, Monday, Sept. 24.—A better market; Mid and East Kents, 70s, 215s, 250s; Weald of Kents, 165s, 200s, 230s; Sussex, 140s, 175s, 200s.

WOOL, Saturday, Sept. 22.—There has been a considerable amount of business transacted, and at improving rates. The consumers have kept out of the market as long as they could, but have been obliged to come into the market on higher terms than they expected; and it has now become very evident that the diminished supply this year has put the matter of price into the power of the holders, who need not dispose of their wool at unremunerating rates, unless compelled by any pecuniary necessity to submit to the casual terms of the day when they effect their sales. The prospects of a good export trade are encouraging; and as stocks of both the raw material and of the manufactured articles are small a good autumn and winter trade is expected.

SEEDS, Monday, Sept. 17.—The trade in seeds continues inactive, and with small inquiry for all qualities of red cloverseed; white seed is still neglected, from the inferior quality of the samples on offer. Trefoils are firm, and fine qualities find buyers at full prices. New winter tares were in scanty supply, and obtained extreme rates. Canaryseed remains unaltered.

COALS, Monday, Sept. 24.—Market heavy, at the rates of Friday's sale. Stewart's, 20s; Lambton's, 19s 6d; Tees, 19s 6d; Eden, 18s 6d; Kelloe, 19s 3d; Thorncliffe, 18s; Hartley's, 16s; Wylam, 16s 6d; Belmont, 17s 6d.—Fresh arrivals 38; left from last day 20.—Total 58.

OIL, Monday, Sept. 24.—We have to report a steady demand for rapeseed, at from 42s 6d to 46s 6d per cwt. Linseed oil is steady, at 30s 6d on the spot. Coconut is dull, and olive is less active, at 60s for Gallipoli. Pale seal is worth 33s 10s to 34s, and cob 34s 10s. Spermin is quoted at 105s, and headmatter 107s. Turpentine firm, at full quotations.

TALLOW, Monday, Sept. 24.—Although the shipments from St. Petersburg continue on a very liberal scale, our market is steady, at full prices. P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 52s 6d per cwt. Town tallow, 52s 6d net cash. Rough fat 2s 9d per 8lbs.

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Stock	Casks, 7934	Casks, 16680	Casks, 12694	Casks, 20355	Casks, 44084
Price of Yellow Candle	51s 6d to 59s 0d	49s 6d to 58s 3d	51s 6d to 59s 0d	51s 6d to 59s 0d	51s 6d to 59s 0d
Delivery last Week	3239	2328	2183	1919	2236
Ditto from the 1st of June	37927	27710	28606	21813	30669
Arrived last Week	2058	2235	3836	950	2522
Ditto from the 1st of June	28381	32106	29732	30687	48559
Price of Town Tallow	51s 3d to 61s 0d	52s 9d to 59s 6d	51s 3d to 61s 0d	51s 3d to 61s 0d	51s 3d to 61s 0d

Advertisements.

LEAP-YEAR.—PIESSE and LUBIN'S new BOUQUET for the Season 1860.

"In leap-year they have power to choose,
 The men no charter to refuse."—Chaucer.

This and a thousand others for choice, in bottles 2s. 6d. each
 2, NEW BOND-STREET, W. [Copyright.]

FAILURE of WILLIAM WIGHTWICK, so called

THE NATIONAL LINEN COMPANY,

No. 105, Fleet-street, corner of Farringdon-street, City.

The Trustees have SOLD us, by PUBLIC TENDER, through Messrs. Parrington, Ladbury, and Co., Accountants, the WHOLE of the STOCK. We begin to SELL it OFF on our own Premises, No. 62, HOLBORN HILL, next THURSDAY, September 27, 1860, at an ENORMOUS REDUCTION.

CHARLES MEEKING and CO.,

62, Holborn-hill, next St. Andrew's Church.

The Carpets and Curtain Damasks we also shall SELL on THURSDAY, September 27, 1860, at our Carpet Premises, BROOKE HOUSE, 141 and 142, HOLBORN-HILL, two doors west of Furnival's-inn.

FOR FASHIONS IN PETTICOATS LADIES SHOULD VISIT

W. M. CARTER'S WHOLESALE and RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT.

A Novelty for Petticoats in Broadened Horsehair.

Ladies' French Muslin Lace and Steel Jupon, 3s. 9d. to 6s. 6d.

Ladies' Crinoline Watch-spring Petticoats, 4s. 9d. to 10s. 6d.

Ladies' Quilted Lustre and Saltire Petticoats, 6s. 9d. to 25s.

WILLIAM CARTER, 22, Ludgate-street, St. Paul's, London.

LADIES, why give such High Prices for your STAY BODICES, when you can obtain a single pair at the Wholesale Prices direct from the Manufactory, and the choice of fifty different sorts at the undermentioned prices?

Patent Front-fastening Corset Bodices, 2s. 11d. to 10s. 6d.

Paris Wave Stays, any size required, 3s. 11d. to 11s. 6d.

Ladies' Family and Nursery Stays, 8s. 6d. to 21s.

The Self-adjusting Victoria Royal Stay, 10s. 6d. to 25s.

Engravings of the above and Trade-lists free.

WILLIAM CARTER, 22, Ludgate-street, St. Paul's, London.

PRICHARD'S AROMATIC STEEL PILLS,

an acknowledged Specific for Nervous and General Debility.—Of all the medicines wherewith the Materia Medica abounds, none is so extensively useful and possessed of so many valuable properties as steel. The effects of this preparation, when combined with proper auxiliaries, are truly wonderful, diffusing their invigorating powers to the whole habit, communicating a restorative action to every portion of the system, and being absorbed by the blood, and forming one of its constituents by intimate union, and circulating through its vessels, no part of the body can escape its influence.

Prepared by W. Prichard, Apothecary, 65, Charing-cross, London. In boxes, 1s. 1/2d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. Sent free by post. To be had of all medicine vendors.

TEETH!—MR. MAURICE'S MINERAL TEETH and FLEXIBLE GUMS are universally recognised as being superior to any other Artificial Teeth in Europe for their wonderful imitation, beauty, durability, use, as well as economy. No Springs, nor any painful operation whatever required. From 5s. per Tooth; or 24, 10s. an Upper or Lower Set.

Mr. MAURICE, Surgeon-Dentist, 316, Regent-street, opposite the Polytechnic.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

NEWLY-INVENTED APPLICATION of PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.

MR. EPHRAIM MOSELY,

SURGEON-DENTIST,

9, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, SOLE INVENTOR AND PATENTEE.

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of CHEMICALLY-PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER,

in lieu of the gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features:—

All sharp edges are avoided; no spring wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly-increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable; and a perfectly perfect with the most unerring accuracy, are secured; while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums.

The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically-prepared India-rubber, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.

Teeth filled with gold, and Mr. Ephraim Moseley's Enamel Cement, the only stopping that will not become discoloured, particularly recommended for front teeth.

9, GROSVENOR-STREET (W.), LONDON.

14, GAY-STREET, BATH; and

10, ELDON-SQUARE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

YOUTH, BEAUTY, and ARTICULATION

—Mr. EDWARD DAVIESON, for many years, Dentist to the Court of Spain, begs to inform the British public that he has taken up his permanent residence at 448, West Strand, adjoining the Electric Telegraph Office, where he is prepared to supply ARTIFICIAL TEETH, of a manufacture superior in beauty and durability to any known in this country, at 10s. per Tooth, which price can only be exceeded by expensive mountings. Among the wonderful discoveries he made during his residence in the South of Europe, none exceeds the Liquid Enamel, which not only imparts a pearly whiteness to Natural and Artificial Teeth, but renders them impossible to discolour or decay. Sold, with full directions for use, at 10s. 6d. per case. It is also used, in a highly condensed form, for stopping decayed Teeth, and is invaluable for those who have decay in their front Teeth. Mr. Edward Davison has to announce that the "Fleur de l'Age," or Bloom of Youth, that will add youth and beauty to any complexion, is now ready.

Sold in cases, price 11s., 2s., and four quantities in one for 33s. Attendance daily, from ten till six.

Free for Six Stamps.

ENGLISH, FRENCH, and AMERICAN

MODE OF TREATING DISEASE.—Proving the fallacy of the former, the non-success of the other, and the unequalled efficacy of the latter, as demonstrated in thousands of cases, whereby the sufferer can easily cure himself privately, safely, and at a trifling cost, without the aid of the Faculty with their mineral poisons. The New Mode has been recently introduced into Great Britain by an eminent practitioner, who has studied in the three kingdoms, and holds from each distinguished Titles and Diplomas, including that of the National Academy of Sciences, Paris, who approve the new SELF-CURE DISCOVERY, which is sent free to any address on receipt of six stamps by the Doctor's private secretary, William Hill, Esq., M.A., 27, Alfred-place, Bedford-square, London, W.C.

BUTLER'S TASTELESS SEIDLITZ POWDER.

In One Bottle, price 2s. 6d., enclosed in a Case, with Spoon and Measure.

This useful APERIENT PREPARATION, besides forming an equally efficient and far more agreeable Draught than that produced with the common Seidlitz Powders, is made in much less time, and without trouble. To allay Fever, or Thirst, a teaspoonful, in water, forms a most refreshing saline draught; it will keep in any climate, and is not injured by the longest sea voyage or land journey.

Prepared by BUTLER and CRISPE (late Butler and Harding), Chemists, 4, Cheapside, corner of St. Paul's, London.

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

BUTLER'S TOUS-LES-MOIS.

Long trial of the merits of this article (which is prepared from the pith of the root of the CANNA COQUINA, and called TOUS-LES-MOIS by the French on account of the plant flowering monthly) has fully established its superiority to Arrowroot, Sage, Tapioca, Rice, or any other amylaceous substance. These and most other dietetic articles are liable to generate acid in the stomach, but it has been satisfactorily determined that this is not the case with TOUS-LES-MOIS. It affords a light and nutritive diet for Invalids, Infants, and Children, and as such is sanctioned by Drs. Johnson, Ryan, and Waterson, and many others of the medical faculty.

Ask for "BUTLER'S" TOUS-LES-MOIS, and observe the address. Attention to this caution is necessary, as Potato Flour is frequently sold for it, on account of its cheapness and similarity of appearance; on this account TOUS-LES-MOIS should never be procured in a loose state.

Imported and sold only in 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. packets, and 7s. 6d. tins.

BUTLER and CRISPE (late Butler and Harding), Chemists, 4, Cheapside, Corner of St. Paul's, London.

THE BRAHMIN'S ELIXIR of LIFE. A

specific of unfailing efficacy in all cases of NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOSS of MEMORY, DIMNESS of SIGHT, LANGUOR, and WANT of VITAL ENERGY; in short, any of those symptoms which result from loss of nervous power. In all such cases the Brahmin's Elixir of Life will be found an invaluable restorative and re-invigorator of the debilitated constitution.

INDIA is proverbially the land of the lotus-flower and mystery; and the Brahmin and other oriental physicians have for ages succeeded in preserving to themselves the secret of compounding the Elixir. The patentee has, however, at great cost and labour, discovered the secret, and heretofore forth with the firm conviction that it will prove an inestimable boon to the thousands in our land suffering from NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY.

11s. and 23s. per Bottle, with full and explicit Directions.

ADVICE FREE OF CHARGE.

with the 33s. bottle; it is packed in boxes, secure from observation, so that it may safely be forwarded to any part of the country.

Address, Wm. Beale Marston, 369, Oxford-street, London, W.

HAIR DESTROYER for removing superfluous hair on the face, neck, and arms. This great disfigurement of female beauty is effectually removed by this article, which is easily applied, and certain in effect. In Boxes, with directions for use, 3s. 6d. each. Sent free to any railway station, and may be had of Perfumers and Chemists, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road.

BALDNESS PREVENTED.—GILLINGWATER'S QUININE POMADE prepared with cartharides restores the hair in all cases of sudden baldness, or bald patches where no visible signs of roots exist, and prevents the hair falling off. In bottles 3s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. each. May be had of all Chemists and Perfumers, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY is the best Hair Dye in England. Grey, red, or rusty hair dyed instantly a beautiful and natural brown or black without the least injury to hair or skin, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute, and by the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station in the kingdom in cases, 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHURCHER'S TOILET CREAM maintains its superiority as an economical article for perfuming, beautifying, and enriching the hair. Price, in jars, 1s.; in bottles, for exportation, 3s. 6d.; and in large stoppered bottles, for families, 6s. Hovenden's Extract of Rosemary is a most healthy wash for the hair, and is delightful to use in warm weather—price 1s. and 2s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by Hairdressers; and R. Hovenden, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W., and 57 and 58, Crown-street, Finsbury, E.C.

N.B.—R. H. has accepted the agency for Diquemars' Melange, the best French Hair Dye, price 6s. and 10s. 6d. R. H. is a Wholesale Dealer in all goods used and sold by Hairdressers.

GOUT and RHEUMATISM.—The excruciating pain of gout or rheumatism relieved in two hours, and cured in a few days, by BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILL. They require neither attention nor confinement, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part. Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government stamp. Price 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

FRAMPTON'S PILL of HEALTH
Price 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

This excellent family medicine is the most effective remedy for indigestion, bilious and liver complaints, sick headache, loss of appetite, drowsiness, giddiness, spasms, and all disorders of the stomach and bowels; and for elderly people, or where an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted.

For FEMALES these pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dulness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy, juvenile bloom to the complexion.

Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government stamp.

LIVER COMPLAINTS, BILE, and INDIGESTION CURED WITHOUT MERCURY.

There are only TWO MEDICINES KNOWN which really act upon the Liver; one is Mercury in the form of Blue Pill or Calomel; the other is Dandelion. But if the Public knew the thousands of people whose constitutions have been broken down by Mercury, Calomel, or Blue Pill, they would be persuaded to take no other Aperient than

DR. KING'S DANDELION AND QUININE LIVER PILLS,

which act gently and very efficaciously upon the liver, liberate bile, disperse wind, and strengthen the whole frame. They are prepared from the Prescription of a Physician of seventy years standing, and are not like a Quack Medicine by unskilful men. There is no fear of cold as with all other Bilious Pills. They are the best remedy for bile, indigestion, and torpid liver, wind, costiveness, piles, sickness, fainting, distension of the stomach, furred tongue, unpleasant taste of mouth, noises and giddiness in the head, fluttering of the heart, and nervous debility.

Sold in boxes at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., for Dr. King, at 10, Hungerford-street, London.

Agents—Barclay, 96, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's-churchyard; Butler, 4, St. Paul's-churchyard; Sanger, 140, Oxford-street; Hannay, Oxford-street; and all Medicine Vendors.

NERVO-ARTERIAL ESSENCE, prepared only by Dr. WILLIAM BATCHELOR, M.R.C.S.E. 1835, and M.L.A.C. 1834. It strengthens the vitality of the whole system without reaction, and speedily removes nervous complaints. In bottles, at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s., at Goodyer's, 31, Regent-street; Butler and Crispe's, No. 4, Chesapeake; Sutton and Co., Bow-churchyard; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; 12, Finsbury-place, South, City; and all Chemists.

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